Bombay Gazette.

VOLUME 31.] WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 29, 1820. [NUMBER 1591.

A CARD.

THE acting President will hold a Levee at the Government House in Town, this Forenoon at ½ past 10.

T. H. BLAIR.
A. D. C.

FOR FREIGHT OR PASSAGE
TO
England,
THE REMARKABLE FINE SHIP,
Sir Stephen Lashington,
BURTHEN 625 TONS REGISTER,
Commanded by
Wm. McKellar,
Late Master of H. M. S. Belliqueux,
Will Sail about the begining of March next,

HAVING been formerly in the Company's Service, her accommodations will be found Large, Airy, and possessing every requisite for the Comfort of Passengers and Families who may be desirous of proceeding to Europe: She is also provided with a Medical Officer.

For particulars apply to Messrs. *Ritchie Steuart & Co.* or to the Commander on the Esplanade.

Bombay, 29th Nov. 1820.

FOR FREIGHT OR CHARTER
THE FINE SHIP
England,
John Reay Commander,
BURTHEN 426 TONS,
Stands A. 1.
Is now ready to take in Goods
OR TREAT FOR A CARGO FOR
Great Britain.

THE above Vessel has excellent accommodations for a small Family or a few Passengers. For Ladies or Children in particular, the England will be found a most elligible Conveyance in every Respect.

[illegible]lar may be known by applying [illegible] *Steuart & Co.* or to [illegible]

[illegible] *Nov.* 1820.

[illegible]nt.

[illegible]a,
[illegible] SOLD
AT
Dady Sawtook's
Stable,
LOT OF SUPERIOR ARAB HORSES
OF ALL SIZES AND PRICES.
November 29th 1820.

[illegible]dvertisement.

[illegible]E of the Last will and Tes[illegible]
Charles Williams late of [illegible]
Mariner deceased having [illegible]
Nadir Baxter of Bombay [illegible]
surviving Executor named [illegible]
will) by the Honorable the [illegible]
of the Recorder of Bombay on [illegible]
esiastical jurisdiction,
[illegible]gs concerned therein are [illegible]
rized thereof.

F. AYRTON,
PROCTOR.

[illegible]mber 29th 1820.

Advertisement.

TO BE SOLD,
BY PUBLIC AUCTION,
On Thursday next the 30th Instant,
AT 11 O'CLOCK IN THE FORENOON,
at
Hormajee Bomanjee's
Screws.

THE following Articles, imported per Ships Katherine Stewart Forbes, Stakesby, and Lady Borringdon, from London, and which will be put up in lots, as may be required, to suit the convenience of Purchasers, viz.

117 Casks Iron Nails,
16 Lady's Caps,
6 Bundles Flowers,
10 Lady's Gowns,
2 Trunks Toys,
1 Case Surgical Instruments,
3 Dozen, & 5 Bottles Lavender Water,

The conditions will be made known at the time of sale.

Bombay, 29th Nov. 1820.

FOR SALE
AT THE
Tavern Werehouse,
ON REASONABLE TERMS,

HOLLANDS Gin in large and small Cases, of a very superior quality, Europe Beef and Pork, Tanna Bacon, and a few half Firkins of Europe Butter.

Bombay, 29th Nov. 1820

Notice is hereby given.

THAT the Partnership hitherto subsisting between *Dinshaw Dadabhoy, Nowrojee Jamasjee,* and *Dadabhoy Rustomjee,* under the name and firm of *Dinshaw Nowrojee,* and *Co.* has been this day dissolved by mutual consent, and that the Interests of *Nowrojee Jamasjee,* and *Dadabhoy Rustomjee,* have wholly ceased; and that the business will in future be carried on by *Dinshaw Dadabhoy.*

Bombay, 20th Nov. 1820.

NOWROJEE JAMASJEE, and *Dadabhoy Rustomjee,* late partners of *Dinshaw Dadabhoy,* takes this opportunity of returning their grateful thanks to their customers, for their very liberal support since the commencement of the business.

It is Earnestly Solicited that all persons indebted to the late firm of *Dinshaw Nowrojee,* and *Co.* will have the goodness to pay or remit the amount of their respective debts with the least possible delay to *Dinshaw Dadabhoy* now sole proprietor of the concern and all persons having any claims against the said late firm are likewise requested to send in their claims to the said *Dinshaw Dadabhoy,* who in consequence of arrangements has undertaken to liquidate the same.

Bombay, 29th Nov. 1820.

Advertisement.

Notice is hereby given.

THAT *Eduljee Sorabjee, Shapoorjee Sorabjee & Manickjee Sorabjee,* have purchased, from *Narronjee Govindjee Purvoe,* a small Garden, situated at Girgon, in the neighbourhood and on the East side of the wall of the late *Sorabjee Ednljee Paraks* Garden, with its appurtenances and a House, and well in the Garden. Any person or persons having any claims, demand or objection are to appear and explain them within 14 days from the date of these presents, to the purchaser; otherwise the claims or objections will not be admitted.

Bombay, 29th Nov. 1820.

જાહેર-ખબર*

કિલજી-શીફીરાવજી-ના૦શાપુરજી શીફીરાવજી-ના૦માણકજી-શીફીરાવજીઈ-પરજુ-નારણજી-ગોવનજી-પાશેથી-વાડી વેચાતી-લીધીછે-તેવાડી-ગીરગાંમમધે-શીરાવજી-કિલજી-પારખની-વાડીની-પાશેછે* અને-તેવાડી-મધે-ઘર ૧ ના૦ કુઆ ૧ ના૦કેટલાંઈક-ના૬ોછે-તેમ્બુધાં-લીધીછે-અગાર-ઈ-મીલકત-ઉપર-કોઇનો-કાંઇ-દાવો-હોઈતો-દીન ૧૪ ની-મુદતમા-કિધ્ધીમાને-નઇને-નાહેર-કરે* અગાર-તેવા રપછે-કોઇ-દાવો-કરશેતો-શાંભલશેનહી-

ના૦ ૨૮ મી-નવમબર-શને ૧૮૨૦

Eduljee Cursetjee & Sons.
WILL SELL
BY PUBLIC AUCTION
At their Rooms
IN MEADOW STREET,
On Monday Next the 4th Instant.

SUNDRY Articles of Houshold Furniture, a Quantity of White Queens Ware some Glass & China. Ware, likewise some Bottled Beer, Maderia, & Claret, &c. &c.

At 12 o'clock will be Sold two Saddle Horses with Bridles & Saddles the property of a Gentleman Leaving India; and several other Horses.

Eduljee Cursetjee & Sons.

Have for Sale a few Phials of Cabbage seed Received Per Thalia, which has been tried & has proved Excellent.

Bombay, 29th Nov. 1820.

FREIGHT TO PENANG
THE
Sussex,
Captain R. G. Trill,
WILL SAIL
IN 5 OR 6 DAYS,
Apply to
Messrs. ARATOON & GREGORY
APCAR.

[illegible]2d Nov. 1820.
Bombay,

FOR SALE
AT THE
Gazette Office.

BLANK Bills of Exchange, Powers of Attorney, Wills, Interest and Respondentia Bonds, Policies of Insurance, Articles of Agreement between Masters and Mariners, Bills of Lading, Boat Notes, &c. &c.

GENERAL ORDERS.

By the Honorable the Governor in Council.

BOMBAY CASTLE, 17TH NOVEMBER 1820.

THE Honorable Mount Stuart Elphinstoue, Governor of the Presidency of Bombay and the Territories subordinate thereto being about to proceed to Guzerat, is pleased to declare in Council that during his absence from the seat of Government he will exercise all powers which are vested in him by law when in Council at the Presidency; the different authorities to the Northward, civil and military, are therefore required to yield ready and implicit obedience to all such orders and instructions as the Honorable the Governor may deem proper to issue.

The administration at the Presidency will, in the Governor's absence, be conducted by the remaining members of the Government, His excellency Lieutenant General the Honorable Sir Charles Colville, G. C. B, officiating as acting President and is as such to exercise the accustomed military Command of the Garrison, and the whole executive powers of that Office, in it's different departments.

All official correspondence is to be carried on, and the resolutions of Government are still to be passed, in the name of the Governor in Council.

A Company of sepoys under the Command of an European Officer to be furnished from the Garrison of Bombay to form the escort of Captain Close, Resident with Scindia, proceeding to Gwalior, and to accompany Captain Close as long as required.

The escort to proceed to Panwell to join Captain Close at that place on the 21st Instant.

18th Nov. 1820.

Surgeon William Hall is appointed to the charge of the medical duties of the mission to Scind.

The Honorable the Governor in Council having revised the Military Divisions and Command into which the territories dependent on this Presidency are formed, has determined on the following modified arrangement viz.

NORTHERN KONCAN.—The tract of Country defined by the Geueral order dated the 27th of October 1819. viz. from the Demaun to the Apta River, is not to be considered as any distinct Division, the troops in the Northern Koncan are to be under the Command of the Senior Officer, to whom all requisitions for Military assistance are to be preferred by the Civil Authorities who, after complying with the same, is to make his report to the Commander in Chief.

SOUTHERN KONCAN.—The tract of Country from the Apta River to the Portuguese territory at Goa is to continue as at present a separate Government Command,

THE POONA DIVISION is to comprise the conquered territory above, the Ghauts, omitting Khandeish.

PROVINCE OF GUZERAT.—The Brodera Subsidiary Force to continue as at present.

THE NORTHERN DIVISION OF GUZERAT is to be designated, the Northern districts of Guzerat and to continue subject to the Command of the Major General Commanding the Surat Division of the Bombay army.

SOUTHERN DIVISION OF GUZERAT.—This designation is to be discontinued, and the Surat Division of the Army substituted; to comprehend the present Northern and Southern Division of Guzerat and the Proviee of Kandeish, the Head Quarters being at Surat.

The Staff of the Bombay Army on the modified arraugement, is to be as follows.

Bombay as at present,

The Garrisons at Tannah, Fort Victoria and Sholapore as at present.

Poona Division.

Major General Commanding.
Aid de Camp,
Assistant Adjutant General,
Assistant Quarter Master General,
Interpreter,
Commissary of Stores,
An Assistant Commissary of stores at Sholapore,
Deputy Commissary,
Assistant at Sholapore,
Sub Assistant do,
Superintending Surgeon,
Medical Storekeper,
Paymaster,
Assistant Paymaster,
Post Master,
Inspector of Hill forts,

Poona.

Commanding Officer,
Brigade Major,

Sholapore.

Commanding Officer,
Brigade Major, and the Officers from the Staff enumerated under the Poona Division,

Sattara.

Commanding Officer,
Brigade Major,

Ahmednuggur.

Commandant,
Fort Adjutant.

Southern Koncan.

Commanding Officer,
Brigade Major.
Superintending Surgeon, including in his charge the Northern Koncan.

Surat Division.

General Officer,
[illegible]cial Brigade Major,
Prov[illegible]
Aid de [illegible] of Stores,
Assistant [illegible]
Assistant Commissary,
Superintending Surgeon,
Paymaster.

Surat Garri[illegible]

Officer Commanding, the senior officer of the troops stationed in the garrison.
Fort Adjutant,
Garrison Surgeon and Medical Storekeeper,

Broach.

As at present, with an Assistant Surgeon.

Kandiesh District.

Officer Commanding,
Brigade Major,
The former Provincial Staff as annexd* to be reduced.

Baroda Subsidiary.

Colonel Commanding,
Assistant Adjutant General,
Assistant Quarter Master General,
Commissary of Stores,
Assistant do, when the troops take the field,
Assistant Commissary,
Sub Assistant ditto,
Superintending, Surgeon, including within his range of duty the Northern Districts of Guzerat and Kutch,
Medical Storekeeqer,
Paymaster,
Assistant ditto.

Northern District of Guzerat.

Officer Commanding,

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* Commanding Officer of the Province,
Assistant Adjutant General,
Assistant Quarter Master General,
Interpreter,
Sub Assistant Commissary,
Paymaster (removed to the Northern District of Guzerat,)
Superintending Surgeon.

Brigade Major.
Assistant Commissary.
Paymaster including the troops in Kutch.

Kaira.

The Senior Officer of the troops commanding.
A Cantonment Adjutant.

Kutch.

Senior Officer of the troops commanding.
Brigade Major.

Anjar.

As at present.

The details of Artillery serving within the Surat and Poona Divisions of the army, to be each commanded by a field officer and the distribution of executive Engineers to remain as at present.

Under the operation of these Orders the Superintending Surgeons being limited to four, the fifth is to be reduced from the end of the present month.

The officer commanding the district of Kandeish, whose Head Quarters is to be at Mallegam, is permitted to draw the same allowances as are assigned to the officer commanding the Southern Koncan and the Northern Districts of Guzerat from the 1st, of this month.

His Majesty,s 67th Regiment being transferred to Sholapore, the Governor in Council directs that it march to that station from Kandeish on the receipt of these Orders.

Leiutenant Colonel Imlach is appointed to command the district of Kandeish, Captain John B. Dunsterville is appointed Paymdster to the Surat division of the Army

Captain J. J. Preston in appointed Paymaster of the Northern Districts of Guzerat including the troops in Kutch.

The troops in the Northern and Southern Koncan to be paid by the Presidency Paymaster and the separate office of Paymaster in the Koncan is abolished

The Staff appointments reduced by these resolutions to be abolished from the 1st of the ensuing month of December with the exception of the provincial Barrack masterships and Superintendentships of Bazars, which are to continue as at present.

The Hon'ble the Court of Directors having directed that the Millitary powers of the Chief at Surat be restored to the footing on which they stood after the abolition of Lieutenant Governor, the Hon'ble the Governor in Council is pleased to republish the following order, and to direct that all reports and returns of the troops in the city of Surat be made to Mr. Elphinston as chief. All applications for troops from the civil authorities are hence forward to be made to the chief who is to issue the parole to the troops in the city and no salutes are to be fired but by his orders.

Extract from General Orders By the Hon'ble the Governor dated Surat 9th July 1800

"In consequence of the abolition of the Chief and Council of Surat, the Hon'ble the Governor has been pleased to appoint Daniel Seton Esq. the Head Civil Servant to be Lieutenant Governor of the Castle, and as such on the departure of the Hon'ble the Governor for Bombay all reports, and returns will therefore continue to be made to him as formerly, when chief of Surat."

The Governor in council has been pleased to determine that in future all applications from Officers for removal to the Invalid establishment, in addition to the Prescribed medical certificate shall be accompanied by an unqualified testimonial from their commanding Officers that the application has not originated in misconduct. Officers applying to be transfered to the non effective establishment without such testimonial will be removed to a pension list, on the lowest scale of allowances compatible with existing regulations. Officers of the corps of Invalids who may be guilty of misconduct will in like manner be transferred to the pension list, in cases not of sufficent magnitude to require their dismission from the service.

18th November. 1820.

The Hon'ble the Governor intending to quit the presidency this evening Alexender Bell, Esquire is to officiate as acting President until the arrival of His Excellency Lieutenant General Sir Charles Colville G. C. B.

The Hon'ble the Governor in Conncil is pleased to make the following promotions.

CAVALRY.

3d Regiment.

Senior Lieutenant and Brevet Captain E. Jervis to be Captain of a troop, and Cornet M. Stack to be Lieutenant, vice Wells deceased—Date of rank 4th November 1820.

The furlough to sea on Sick Certificate granted to Lieutenant Colonel B. Kennett of the 12th Regiment Native Infantry, under date the 12th of March last, is extended to the 24th of next month.

22d Nov. 1820.

Surgeon C. A West is permitted to proceed to Branch on his private affairs for a period of six weeks from the 8th of next month

By Order of the Hon'ble the Governor in Council,

F. WARDEN.
Chief Secretary.

CIVIL APPOINTMENTS.

MRr Andrew Burnet to be acting [illegible] and Magistrate in the Southern [illegible]

Mr. W. H Wather[illegible] to be [illegible] Assistant to the Political A[illegible] at Sattara[illegible]

Mr. Will[illegible]ockley to be Acting Judge and Crimi[illegible]al Judge in the Southern Koncan.

Mr. Henry H. Glass to be Acting First Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate of Surat.

BOMBAY.

ARRIVALS, Nov. 22.—Lieut. P, P, Hind, 3d Regt, Bengal Light Cavalry,
Do, Captain Briggs.
23, Doctor Kennedy. Baroda Residency.
Do, Assistant, Surgeon, J, M, Adam, Bhooj Residency, from Kutch,
25, Capt, Canning, from Panwell,
Do, Lieut, White, Bengal N, I, Do,
Do, Lieut. Welland, 12th M, N, I, from Jaulnah,
27, Lieut. W, F, Allen, I | 12th Regt, from Kutch.
Do, Assistant Surgeon J, N, Rind, Poonah Horse from Jooner.

DEPARTURES Nov, 22,—Lieut, Colonel, H, W, Sealy, R gt, of Artillery to Poonah Division,
23, Lieut, W, Rolling, 1st B, G, Regt, to Baroda,
Do, Lieut. Thomas Clibborn 1st B, Do, do,
Do, Lieut. Billamore 2 | 1st Regt, do,
Do, Lieut. George Rose Syms,, Horse Attillery to Kaira.
24, Capt, J, Morin 2d B. G, to Baroda,
27, Lieut, Baynes 1st E, 4th Regt. to Severndroog.
28, Lieut, J, G, Morison, M, Pioneer to Kundalla,

ERRATA IN OUR LAST.

For Henry Sulivan Esq. appointed a provisional member of council at Madras read Henry Sulivan Greme Esq.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

A press of business prevented our noticing in our last number the comments of the Editor of the Calcutta Journal on our reproof of the 4th of October, it has enabled him to fill a column and have his joke at our expence.

We have however no wish to enter into a controversy with our learned brother on mere matter of opinion; but he may be assured, that whenever we see occasion we shall combate his doctrines, with all our might, and we trust "exhibit the Mirror of truth, without descending to either sneers, invective or personalties.

BOMBAY
CURRENT VALUE.
OF
GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

WEDNESDAY, 29th NOVEMBER 1820.

BUY.		SELL.
PREM.	Six per Cent. Bengal Loans par 108.	PREM.
RS. 6½	none in the market.	RS. 6.

COURSE OF EXCHANGE.

6 Month sight on London, per Rupee. 2 — None,
30 Days — on Calcutta — 110 — 100 Sicca Rs.
30 Days — on Madras — 107 — 100 Madras do.
8 Days — on Surat — 101 — 100 Surat do.
8 Days — on Poonah — 100 — 100 Poonah do.
8 Days — Ahmedabad Antnee 114 100 Ahmed. do.
8 Days ——————Sicca 97 100 Ahmed. do.
8 Days — Ali Sicca Aukro 103½—100 Ahmed. do.

The Gazette.

WEDNESDAY, 29th NOVEMBER 1820.

We were wrong in our statement of the Evening Mail of the 17th July, having been received by the Thalia from the Waterloo; it came by the overland dispatch.

Our papers being in the bottom of the Ship attributed no neglect to the officers of the Thalia, but rather to our Agents in England; who had them carefully packed in a case, not to our address, and we only received them on Thursday.

The latest account of the proceedings against the Queen are contained in the Evening Mail, of the 17th July; on this subject, the Editor says.

A report has been in circulation for something more than a day, that the proceedings against the Queen are to be stopped, and that her Majesty's name is forthwith to be restored to the Liturgy. We have not been able to trace this rumour to any certain source, and therefore suppose that it must have sprung up from the very anomalous state of the proceedings as they now stand, and the apparent impossibility of conducting them to any rational issue. Ministers have carried one point more against her Majesty. and she has been refused a list of the witnesses who are to depose against her. We entreat the nation to take a view of this last act, not singly, but as it forms a part of that system by which her Majesty has been pursued, and to contemplate generally the situation in which she is at this moment placed, as an accused person. First, a bundle of written documents are presented against her, sealed up; these secret documents are examined by a secret committee, from hence springs up an accusation, contained in the preamble of a Bill, affecting her honour, her station in society, perhaps her life. This accusation, or indictment (for of that nature it is), calls upon her to disprove infamous acts imputed to her, without informing her either *where* or *when* those acts were committed; for the Bill only says that the scene of criminality was in Italy, and that the misconduct took place in the course of six years. Why heaven and earth! can the nation be thought to be in its right senses in the midst of which such absurdities are acted? If both time and place had been specified in the indictment, would it not even then have been sufficiently difficult for her Majesty to retrace the operations of six years' exile and wandering, and recal to her mind where she was and what she was doing. and by whom she was surrounded, at any particular day and spot during that period? But when no time is specified (except six years), no place marked out (but all Italy, or rather all the Continent), no witnesses named or described, to what can she fix her attention? How can she repel a charge which comes to her involved in thick darkness, and presents no visible point of attack? The only possible mode of rebutting an accusation so general as to time, place, and persons, is by ordering at once into England every living soul who has seen her Majesty during the course of these six years; for how can she possibly tell upon what point the meditated blow will fall? And let it be considered also, that it is not her Majesty only that is mystified by this obscure course of proceeding, but all Europe with her: for if time and place, as is usual in indictments, had been specified, and circulated abroad, others would have recollected, as well as her Majesty; how she was situated at the imputed time and place. For example: her Majesty might have been charged with the offence at a time and place when a nurse would have recollected sitting up with her Majesty in a state of indisposition; a town might have been named to which her Majesty was refused admission (for such has been her lot) on the pretext that the gates were shut. But that which is most worthy of remark is this—that the present dark method of proceeding can only be useful, even to her adversaries, upon the supposition that the charge is false, *and that they know or fear it to be false*: for be it observed, that the same specification of time, place, and persons, which would be useful to the Queen if she were innocent, would be equally useful to her accusers if she were guilty; for it would in like manner enable others to come forward and strengthen, by additional evidence or circumstantial proof, the facts which are alleged. And let it not be said that the evidence on this side is as multifarious as it need be: for, supposing this to be the case, why then those who rely on it, fearing no contradiction, need practise no concealment. But we will venture to assert, that if the case could have been sustained by decent evidence, Ministers would never have thought of bringing those miserable filthy creatures into England, whose wretchedness excited such disgust the other day wherever they went; and when we see the class of men who in this country have consigned themselves to everlasting infamy, organizing, directing, and managing the detestable Milan commission, we think we are more than justified in saying, that, if the crime had really been committed, there would have been no want of at least clean and wholesome witnesess to prove it; and conviction would only have been rendered more sure by specifying and making known the place and time of the offence.

But it may likewise be observed, that though the concealment of the witnesses' names is chiefly objectionable when added to other concealments, and more especially those of the time and place where and when it is meant to charge her Majesty with having committed the offence yet that each concealment is seperately obstructive of the discovery of truth, and injurious to the cause of justice. One act of criminality is as conclusive of guilt as a hundred, and where would have been the difficulty of simply mentioning those who had witnessed its commission? It is said such witnesses would have been liable to intimidation. What immeasurable nonsense! what atrocity! Would such witnesses have gone about in England with their names inscribed on their forehead? Would those wretches, for example, who landed at Dover, have been one jot more liable to discovery by the populace, supposing her Majesty's Counsel to have known that the name of one was *Briceone*, of another *Povera*, &c. &c.? They were not detected and ill-treated because they had names by which their characters might be traced at the place of their habitation, but because they had a villainous appearance, and their errand was inferred from their looks. Such a cargo of human impurity was never before landed, not only not in this country, but not even at Botany Bay. And as to intimidation on the other side of the water, we leave it to common sense to judge who has most reason to apprehend it there, when even the illustrious object of the charge herself could hardly force her way through surrounding impediments in order to face her adversaries. It were as rational to say, that you could find out a man's name by looking at his person, as to say that, having the name, you can pitch upon the man of whom it is the appellation.

Our readers will see by the *Gazette* of Saturday, that the postponement of the Coronation is officially announced.

There were no less then six Candidates for the vacant seat in the East India direction.

Viz. Captain Charles Prescott,
Captain Alexander Robertson,
Mr. N. B. Edmonstone, } Bengal C. S.
Mr. A. A. Welland,
Mr. J. D. Alexander, Madras C. S.
Mr. J. P. Muspratt.

The Debate at the East India House on the 21st of June, is very interesting; our limits will not admit of its publication in our present number. Mr. Hume has another speaker on his side, in the person of a Mr. Chalmers, formerly an officer of a country ship, and for many years an advocate at Madras.

His Excellency Sir Charles Colville, returned to the Presidency on Thursday last, from his tour to Kutch; and we are happy to state in good health and spirits.

On Sunday last, a melancholy accident took place; a party amongst whom were Mr. King the head constable, and an officer belonging to the Regret, (Mr. Lee) returning from the Elephanta, were plunged into the sea, by the upsetting of the Boat, when coming to relate the two persons before mentioned met a watery grave.

This accident took place near Butchers Island, and all the boats crew were enabled to reach that Island, with the exception of one man who clung to the boat till morning, when he was released from his perilous situation; Mr. King has a left Wife and Family we fear unprovided for.

The kindness of a friend has enabled us to give the following abstract of the latest London Markets.

Indigo. There has not been much doing in the article since the spring sale, although the shipments to the Continent from the buyers stock have been considerable; but the prices remain steady notwithstanding the general belief of last year's crops in Bengal having been a productive one. A Brokers auction of 1000 Chest's is advertised for the 5th July, & in consequence of this farther attempt to interfere with the regular course of the Indigo trade, it has been deemed advisable to accelerate the period of the Company's Autumn sale, so as to induce the proprietors of those 1000 Chests to merge there interests in that sale, or should they persevere in bringing forward their property in July, it will be sold under the disadvantage of the Buyers in general preferring to walt for the regular sale, so soon to follow. In other respect's the prospects are not unsatisfactory, as the old stock continues to be reduced, and it is to be hoped the demand will be steady throughout the season; stock in Company's Warehouse 1st May. 12,998 Chests
Arrived since. 3,875

16,873
Deliveries since 1,506

Total Stock about 15,365 Chests Indigo.

Cotton Wool. We are not yet enabled to advise any improvement in the market for East India Cotton, although should the weight of importations from America and the consequent cheapness of the Cottons of that country, by which India Cotton has for many months been deprived of it accustomed share of demand, and has only experienced a nominal value, at length come to a pause, both Bengal and Surat Cotton may come more into use in our manufactories, producing we would hope some degree of amelioration in the prices during the present season, but it is to be observed that the continuance of Importations from India [illegible] dealers slow to give faith to [illegible] failure [illegible] convinced of [illegible] Supply, they [illegible] yond their [illegible] ing statem[illegible] has been [illegible] the beginn[illegible]

	London	Liverpool Glasgow &c.	Total 1st June.	T[illegible]
Bengal	143 200	37 000	180 200	
Surat,	57 500	25 100	80 600	
Madras,	11 100	800	11 900	
Bourbon	1 500	1 300	2 800	
Manilla,		200	200	
Total bales	213 300	62 400	275 700	270

Actual [illegible]

Java &c. sold	12,154 unso[illegible]		
Mocha, "	674		
	12,828	5107	17,935.

Amidst the pressure of so unexampled a Stock, some considerable time will evidently elapse before the market can in any event derive effectual relief, but as much will depend upon withholding supplies from India, it is of course satisfactory to know that the quality to be expected from thence is very scanty, although even anticipating it to be so, it is not possible to reckon upon more then a very gradual and limited improvement on our present quotations.

Coffee; As the Stock of Java Coffee is now nearly run off, as the produce of that Island and its dependencies now goes chiefly to Helland direct, the transactions of our market in E. I. Coffee are becoming limited and more immediately dependent upon the fluctuations on the continent; but at present the demand appears likely to continue steady. Mocha, from its reduced stock, may probably advance something, should there be no considerable importations. The E. I. Coffee in Warehouse 1st instant, was as follows.

Sugar has been very much depressed some-time past, and prices experienced a [illegible] ther decline of (3 to 4) per cent. at the C[illegible] pany's Sale of yesterday. As the Stock [illegible] tinues to increase, it may be proper ag[illegible] recommend that only Sugar of fine colo[illegible] of good dry grain should in future be S[illegible] hither. Stock in Warehouse 1st June [illegible]
Sold 32,252 unsold 34,397 Tota[illegible] packages, about 5000 Tons.

Pepper remains steady at the price[illegible] Company's last Sale, and as the season advances, the demand may produce some improvement on its low value.

Saltpetre, has rather declined in price sinc[illegible] the Sale in consequence of considerable arrivals and the market prospects are kept precario[illegible]

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from the uncertainly of the Company's intentions as to the alteration of their Tax at next sale.

Rice is again dull, and the quantity brought forward at yesterday's Sale was chiefly bought in by the proprietors; yet notwithstanding the large Stock, it is thought by many that prices may improve in the course of the season.

Drugs and Spices; no material variations having occurred in these article; we need only repeat our opinion of the importance of selecting the first sorts of Drugs for this market. June 25th.

The French papers furnish us with the latest continental news we therefore continue translations.

PARIS,—20th JULY.

Colonel Dufoy is detained in the Conciergie and intimation has been give him, that he is to be brought to trial, for having taken an active part in the late troubles in the capital.

NAPLES,—THE 6th OF JULY.

EXTRACT FROM A PRIVATE LETTER.

We have been witnesses of an event within these few days, that deserves to be mentioned.

The *Carbonari*, have gained over the army, or in other words. The soldiers and many of the officers have been initiated as *Carbonari*, and by movements similar to these of the Spanish Army, evidently aim at the same result They have proc aimed a constitution the King has promised one, but it is plain enough that the men who direct the motions of the troops are resolved to have one on the plan of the Cortes.

The troops in Garrison at Nolas, departed with their arms and Baggage, and directed their steps towards Avellino a town not far from Naples; they were accompanied by two or three officers, and were joined by many of the inhabitants who shouted Long live the constitution, they were also joined by a party of militia, which had been recently organised by General Pèpè.

Their insinuations and menaces had no effect on the troops stationed at Avellino for two whole days, but in the end they succeeded in persuading them to join the insurgent standard and forcing the authorities at Avellino to proclaim the constitution, and avowing that they would take that of Spain as the model. Nevertheless the cries of Live the King mingled with those of Live the constitution, but at the same time they shouted down with the Ministers.

During the two days employed in negotiation, at Avellino the Government ordered the march of troops from Salerne, Naples and Capone, commanded by the Generals, Carascosa, Ambrosio and Roccaramana. It was difficult to depend on the disposition of these troops, and on the evening of yesterday we heard of the defection of the Column that marched from Salerne; the other Columns also lost two or three Regiments.

Nevertheless that of General Carascosa, to whom the command in chief had been given, evinced great fidelity and resolution, and the General offered to attack the insurgents in Avellino. But last night two regiments that were in the Garrison, departed to join the insurgents, headed by General Pèpè, the first that had openly abandoned the cause of the King.

As soon as the King was informed of this new defection he called a Council, and at six in the morning, they issued a proclamation in which his Majesty declared, that finding the nation wished for a constitution, he had decided on granting them one, that the council was occupied, in fixing its basis and that it should be made known before eight days.

The troops were invited to return to their quarters and the inhabitants to resume their usual occupations.

Though very near the crater of insurrection we have remained perfectly quiet, the town guard has been sufficient to maintain order; the King and Royal Family have not been in the least danger. The Heridatary Prince and Princess, that arrived lately from Sicily, and established themselves at Portici, came in to join their august Father.

The Journal of Paris, published a letter on the same subject.

The Ministers have been all dismissed the following are names of the persons designed to fill their places. Minister for Foreign affairs, the Duke of Campo Chiaro formerly Murats Ambassador in France, afterwards his Minister of Police, and also his envoy to the congress of Vienna.

Minister of Justice, Mr. Ricciardi, a learned advocate who had been chief judge under Murat.

Minister of War, General Carafara, who was employed by Murat, and commanded for him at Ancona when his troops occupied this part of the Roman states.

Minister of Finance, M. Amates the first clerk under the Chevalier de Medici.

Minister of the Interior, M. A. Marquis de [illegible]ari, who has just arrived from Sicily, but [illegible]en before destined for this charge.

[illegible]g the persons summoned this morning [illegible]gs council, was General Filangieri [illegible]reat statesman of that name; dis[illegible]o himself, and under Murat was [illegible]r.

NAUTICAL NOTICES, CHRONICLE. and NAVAL REPORT.

The Lady Borringdon, (F. T.) has been taken up to convey the Scindean Ambassadors to their own country; she will take her departure in a day or two.

BOMBAY.

ARRIVALS.—Nov. 23, Armed Ketch Vigilant, Byrang Mussa Peerbhoy from Kutch,

Do. 25, Ketch Shaw Byramgore, Alexander Henning from Pulo Penang and Coast of Pedier, 22d August,

Do. 27, Grab Ship Asia Felix, M. Bradshaw from Penang and Acheen, 5th September,

DEPARTURES.—22, The H. C. Cruizer Vestal, Lieutenant J. Robinson, to Quilon and other Ports on the Malabar Coast,

Do. The H. C. Cruizer Sylph, Lieutenant Charles Wright to Mangalore,

Do. 23, Ship Bombay Merchant, Gilson Rowe, to Madras and Bengal,

Do, 27, Ship Nerbudda, F, Patrick to Alipee and Bengal,

SHIPS LOADING.

English.—H. C. Ship—Asia, for London.
Ship Castle Forbes, for do.
Ship Kusrovie, for Bussorah.
Ship Caroline, for do.
Ship Sussex, for Pinang.

LIST OF SHIPS IN THE HARBOUR.

H. M. Ship.

H. C. Cruizers.

Psyche, Sylph,

H. C. Extra Ships.

Asia, Regret,

SHIPS OF THE PORT.

Minerva Grab, Ahmedy, Lovely Tish, Francis Warden, Bannerman, Milford, Caroline, Malabar, Kusrovie, Upton Castle, Sophia, Glorioso, Birumgore, Grab, Asia Felix, Grab.

FREE TRADERS.

Lady Borrington, Castle Forbes, England, Sir, Stephen Lushington, Thalia.

BENGAL SHIPS.

Lady Barlow, Sussex, Duke of Bedford,

ARABS.

Howlee Luxmee, Larkasor, Caroline, Seton, Rehmany.

The following exhibits the Tonnage at present in Port.

2 Extra Ships,	800	*Tons.*
14 Ships of the Port,	5410	
5 Free Traders,	2208	
3 Bengal Ships,	1200	
5 Arabs,	2050	
29	11,768	

CALCUTTA.

Arrivals at Kedgeree.

NOVEMBER,—1. H, C, Chartered Ship James Sibbald, J, K, Forbes, from England 23d June,

Do, Ship Lucy Maria, W, A, Raper, from Cadiz 19th May, and Cape of Good Hope 15th August,

Do, American, Ship Sally, C, Bertody from Boston 10th April, Batavia 27th September, and last from Madras,

Do, American, Ship George, S, Endicott, from Salem 2d July,

Do. Ship Anne, R, Dickie, from Bencoolen 24th September,

2, Portuguese Ship Grab Carreta, M, J, Silva, from Rio de Janeiro 10th August,

Do, Ship Attat Rehman Fathalbury, Nacoda, from Judda 10th August,

Do, Deriah Beggy, Nacoda, from Judda 2d September,

3, H, C, Ship Lady Carrington, Capt, T, E, Ward, from London and Madras 8th October,

Do, Ship Duke of Lancaster, H, Morrison, from Madras 12th ditto,

Do, American, Brig Indus, J, Day,

OFF CALCUTTA,

OCTOBER,—28, The East Indian,

NOVEMBER,—1, The Arab Ship Fazel Curreem,

3, The Portuguese Ship Nove Aurora,

4, The Sally and George, Americans,

PASSENGERS.

Per James Sibbald.—Mrs, Trower, Mrs, Bradshaw and Child; Misses Palmer, T, I, Palmer, M, A, Sealy, E, S, Colebrooke, M, C, Gane, Eliza Compton, and H, M, Prendergast; W, J, Brodie, Esq, Senior Merchant, Lieut,—Col, Bradshaw, H, C, Service, Mr, Davis, Writer, Mr, Uday, ditto, Mr, J, M, Coron, cadet, Mr, Jenkins, ditto, Mr, R, M. Thompson, Assistant Surgeon; Mrs, Malone; 60 Recruits for the Hon, C, Service,

Per Anne. From Bencoolen,—W, R, Jennings, Esq, Bengal Civil Service, Major Hampton, 20th Regt, Lieut, Haslam, ditto, M, A, Prescot, Mariner; Mrs, Hampton, Mrs, Raspini, Mrs, Haslam; Master J, Hampton, Master, W, Hampton, Master W, Haslam; Mrs, Riley; 302 Persons of the 20th Regt, N, I,

DEPARTURES FROM CALCUTTA.

OCTOBER.—29, Ship Eliza, B, S, Woodhead, for the Perian Gulph,

PASSED TO SEA DURING THE WEEK,

The Coromandel and Catherine,

PROGRESS OF VESSELS,

At the following Stations, the 5th Instant.

DIAMOND HARBOUR,

Remain,—The H, C, Ship Coldstream, Grab Carreta, (Port,) inward bound, Lady Carrington, Duke of Lancaster,

Coming to town, the Fathalburry Arab and the Anne,

Passed up,—The American Brig Indus,

KEDGEREE.

Passed down, The Bombay Castle and Ganges,

NEW ANCHORAGE,

Remain,—The H, C, Ship Lady Melville,

SHIP LOADING FOR INDIA.

JULY, 1st

Ships' Names.	*Tons.*	*Captains.*	*Where to.*
Commodore Hayes	700	Ardlie	Calcutta.
Globe	360	Blyth	Ditto.
Eclipse	530	Kirby	Ditto.
Hooghly	400	Lindsay	Ditto.
Waterloo	416	Moore	Ditto.
Asia	410	Lindsay	Ditto.
Timandra	367	Price	Ditto.
Providence	678	Adair	Ditto.
Bombay Merchant	492	Clarkson	Bombay.
Princess Royal	500	Hackman	Batavia.
Midas	426,	Watson	Van Dieman's Land and New South Wales.
Swallow	400	Nicholson	Bombay.

General Register of Marriages, Births and Deaths.

BOMBAY.

MARRIAGES.

On the 18th instant, at St. Thomas's Church, by the Rev. Thomas Carr, Captain Robert Campbell, assistant Secretary to the Military Board, to Mrs. Anna Cruse.

DEATHS.

On the 22d instant, died after a few hours indisposition of the Cholera Morbus, Elizabeth, the wife of Thomas Norris, Esq, of this Presidency.

At 4 P. M. on the 15th instant, at Navapoor in the district of Kaudeish, James Hugh MacIlraith, Esq. of the Civil Service of this Presidency, of a bilious fever contracted while in the zealous performance of his duty in the unhealthy tract of Bauglan, most sincerely lamented by all who know him.

He had been selected by Government for the investigation of a tedious and complicated subject, that of the claims of the numerous religious and charitable pensioners under the late Goverment of Bajee Row. Altho' aware of the danger to which he was exposed at this season of the year by remaining in Bauglan, yet an ardent zeal for the service, and an anxious desire to do speedy and ample Justice to the persons interested in his decision (whose claims were under suspension till fully ascertained), induced him to continue steadily to pursue the plan he had laid down to bring the duty on which he was employed, to an early termination, in spite of all private considerations.

A similar feeling of disregard for himself, and anxiety for that of others, had led him to send away one of the public servants of his establishment in his own Palankeen to Dhoolia, who had unfortunately contracted the fever. Thus deprived of the means of being conveyed to any station where he could procure medical aid, the Palankeen could hardly have returned before he himself expired of the same malignant disease, after an illness of three days. A medical officer who left Malligaum to join him only arrived a few hours previous to his death. These few lines speak volumes in favor of this amiable young man, his friends will recognize in them the characterstic traits of his life, and those who were unacquainted with him may appreciate those virtues which rendered him an ornament to society.

Mr. MacIlraith, arrived in India in 1815, he early acquired a knowledge of the Marratta and Hindoostanee languages suffient for transaction of business, and during his short career (the whole of which was past in the attainment of useful information in the line of his profession and at a distance from the Presidency), few at his age have made such progress in knowledge, or have died so universally regretted and esteemed for their public qualifications, or for their private worth.

Yesterday morning Lieutenant Gillio, 1st Battalion 4th Regiment Native Infantry.

On the 24th Nov. Quarter Master Serjeant John Warren of the Marine Battalion, Aged 50 years.

CALCUTTA.

MARRIAGES.

On the 2d November, at St. John's Cathedral, by the Rev. Mr. Parson, Mr. William Hunt, of Kisshenugger, to Miss Isabella Perroux.

At Dacca, on the 28th October, by the Rev. A. W. Taylor, John Mackay, Esq. of Cossimpoor, to Miss Charlotte Georgiana Sparrow.

On the 30th October, at the Cathedral, by the Rev. J. Parson, J. Low, Esq to Miss Frances.

BIRTHS.

On Wednesday last, the 1st November, the lady of Lieutenant J, H, Grant, R, N, of a Son,

Same day, Mrs, A Heberlet, of a Son,

Same day, Mrs, Malcolm Gasper, of a Son,

At Cawnpore, on the 18th October, the lady of Lieutenant Bingley, 3d Troop Horse Brigade, of a Son,

On Thursday, the 26th October, the lady of James Dunbar Esq, of a Son,

On the 27th October, the lady of George Tyler, Esq. of the Civil Service, of a Son,

On Sunday, the 28th October, in Fort William, the lady of Lieut, J, Harris H, M, 24th foot, of a Son,

DEATHS.

On the 2d November, deeply regretted, Mrs, Tempe Ellis, lady of Captain E, S, Ellis, Marine Pay-master, aged 28.

On the 5th October last, at Chandernagore, aged 55, Major A, N, Mathews B, A, He was a brave Officer, a warm friend, and deservedly regretted by those who knew him,

At Hussingabad, on the 9th October, Mr, Henry Haydon Hancock, Apothecary to the European Hospital at Hossingabad,

At Chittagong, on the 26th October, the lady of Henry Walters Esq, of the Civil Service,

On the 30th October, Mrs. McDowell, the lady of Capt. McDowell, of the Ordnance Commissariat, aged 30 years,

Same day, Mr, Thomas Rudrick, aged 18 years,

On Tuesday, the 31st October aged 35, Captain Hans Jensen, a well-known Commander in the Country Service, deservedly regretted for the integrity of his conduct, and the amiable qualities of his heart

MADRAS.

MARRIAGES.

On the 30th Ultimo, at the Scotch Church, by the Rev, Doctor Allan, Mr, A, B, Ogier to Miss Elizabeth Smaller.

On Monday, the 23d October, at the Capuchin Church, Black Town, Mr, H, R, Feo, to Annabella, daughter of the late Mr, George Moss.

BIRTHS.

On the 6th Instant, at the house of George Stratton, Esq, the Lady of the late Rev, W, A, Keating, of a Daughter.

On the 12th Instant, at St. Thomas's Mount, the Lady of the Rev. W, Roy, Chaplain, of a Son.

At Trimutroy patam, on the 31st Instant, at the House of Nicholas Trist, Esq, the Lady of C, Richardson, Esq, of a Son and Heir.

At Madras on the 29th Ultimo, the Lady of Captain Tolfrey, 1st Regt. N, I, of a Daughter.

At Mangalore on the 2d instant, the Lady of J, Hazlewood, Esq, of a Daughter,

On Monday the 1st Instant, Mrs, L. Thompson, of Son.

DEATHS.

At Vepery on the 6th Instant, Mrs, I, Jamieson, aged 31 years.

At Asseerghur, on the 22d of October, Captain G, G, Maitland, of the Madras European Regiment, after a few days illness, sincerely regretted by his brother Officers.

On the 7th Instant, at the House of Col. Marshall, Lt, Col, Sutherland MacDonall, Resident at the Courts of Travancore and Cochin.

EUROPE.

MARRIAGES.

June 15. At St. Mary-le-bone church, Lieut. Col. W, Greenshields Power, R. A. to Maria, eldest daughter of John Morris, Esq. of Baker Street.

20, At Bath, Capt, Grant, H, C's Service, to Anne eldest daughter of Sir G. G. Williams, Bart.

BIRTHS.

June 1. At Knowle farm, near Tunbridge Wells, the lady of Major Gen. Beatson of a daughter.

2. At Earl's-terrace, Kensington, the lady of Major H. C. A. Taylor, Madras Establishment, of a son.

6, At Bath, the lady of Henry Petrie, Esq. of a still-born son.

DEATHS.

May 12. In Caroline Place Mecklenburgh Square Laura, wife of Capt. I. R. Francklin, H. C's Ship Windsor.

31. Walter Williams Esq. late Surg. H. C's Service, Bengal Establishment.

June 2. T. Wakefield, Esq., of Wendover, formerly commander in the H. C's. Service,

7. At Bath, Lieut. col. Flint, late of the H. C's, Service Madras Establisment.

Calcutta.

CURRENT VALUE. OF GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

NOVEMBER, 3D 1820.

BUY.	According to Registered Number.	SELL.
4 0		3 12

Canton, 14th June, 1820.

My last reports of the 5th April, per *Resource* informed you of the state of our market for Cotton and Opium at that period; the only cargo of Cotton arrived since was per *Kent*; which was, and also the *Bengal Merchant's*, deposited in Warehouses, and both remain unsold to this moment: although there are not more then 20,000 bales of Bengal on hand and about 17,000 of Bombay.—There have been no sales during the last eight weeks and it is difficult to state a nominal value, so completely stagnant is the articles, a circumstance which has not been equaled for thirty years. With so little on hand, we hoped a short time since the price would advance, and that the quantity on hand would have been sold ere this: but the unexpected arrival of 5,000 bales or *peculs*, from Nankin has completely prevented a sale of either.—There cannot I presume be any better reason given for so reduced a demand than the poverty of the country and the high price of rice, which deprives the lower classes of the means of purchasing cloathing as heretofore. The Cotton cloth sellers complain of very trifling sales and consequently those of the Cotton dealers must be reduced in proportion---It is impossible to say what change may take place in a few months, as so small a quantity can be expected, but, as far, as can be judged from present appearances, it cannot be supposed that any considerable advance can be expected, and towards the end of the year it will much depend on the Nankin crop; the cultivation in that country is increasing, and it is expected will, in a very few years, render China independent of foreign, unless it can be imported at very inferior prices--*so cheap as to check the cultivation of their own.* Nankin Cotton is now offered at 15 tales (which is equal to the price of 13r. 5m. from us, allowing the duty &c. at 1r. 5m. on foreign, whereas in former years it has sold from 22 to 18, it's quality being very superior to any foreign imported.

A Cargo of common Cutchowra forced on sale at this moment would not yield 12 Tales: yet, were the Market entirely cleared, it is impossible to say, what future cargoes may produce, few as they are likely to be. The fluctuations have sometimes been so sudden and unexpected as can hardly warrant an opinion, further than that it is not probable the price will during this season exceed 13 Tales, and that there has not, nor will be a large importation, is extremely fortunate: as will be evident from the present report, which should also convince you that Bengal Cotton cannot be imported without loss at the last Bengal prices, or *much lower.*

OPIUM.—The edict of the Emperor for the suppression of this article as mentioned in my last operated, during two or three months, so far, as effectually prevented sales, orvery trifling ones during that period, otherwise the whole of

the last years stock would have been sold in February.—On the arrival of the new, there were only 300 Chest remaining, and at present about 100.—The selling price of the new is about 1300 at Macao and 1350 at Wampoa ; which prices may continue during the season with good management.—The sales of the old continued at 1230 at Wampoa, till all disposed of, and 1300 at Macao, where the remainder of the old is deposited.---The remainder of the Malva (a few chests)has letely been sold at 1120 ! and the last importation of Turkey at 1100.--Much of both the latter kinds is expected, and if not higher, the Malva is not expected to fall below the Company's: as it still gains in estimation.

Rice.---I sincerely hope no Rice speculations will be undertaken. Rice is considered dear here at 3 drs. per Bag, and a Cargo would not now yield more than 2½- -perhaps by the time the ships could arrive only two ! consequently the freight would be totally lost, and Rice Ships would be subject to the measurement charges by taking return Cargo: none being allowed.

[*The Bengal Hurkaru.—Oct. 30.*

Madras.

As we were led to conclude, the report relative to The Duke of Wellington was wholly unfounded—We always considered that part of it upon which the catastrophe was said to rest, as of very old date—having heard, some time back, that a Gentleman now in this Country was at the Duke's Bankers at the time the report of his Grace's "immense loss" prevailed at the west end of the Town, when the Duke happened to come in, and upon being told the report, set the matter satisfactorily at rest by putting a question to his Banker, who had charge of the property he was reported to have lost. While upon this subject, it may be as well to notice, that we believe the *recollection* of the Editor of the Madras Gazette, as to the *name* of the character in Sheridan's Comedy, had served him better than our's did at the time—for we too had not the Play before us—not that in detaching the substance of part of a scene for the purpose we had in view, the name was of any importance —indeed the humour of the allusion might have been well preserved, by a general reference, without mentioning any name whatever.

At the time the Soldiers of the 1st Battalion 3d Regiment of the Guards, were in a state of insubordination. The Duke is reported to have rode through their ranks—his countenance strongly expressive of his feeling at seeing men who had gloriously fought under his banners in so unlooked for a state—a general murmur ran through the lines—the men felt abashed at the presence of their Noble Commander, and were no doubt heartily ashamed of having been induced to act as they had done—they afterwards as was stated, expressed contrition, but were marched off to Portsmouth, and it is understood will not be allowed to do duty in London again---at least not for some time.

Govt. Gaz. Nov. 16.

From the Ceylon Gaz. Extraordinary.
October 31, 1820.

We hasten to announce the arrival of the *Mary*, from Gravesend the 21st of June last, and to lay before our readers such Extracts of interest, as an hurried glance over the Papers that have been received by this opportunity has enabled us to select.—In our regular Gazette of Saturday we hope to give a more connected account of these particulars than what we have found time to collect.

List of Passengers.

Major Cameron, Captain M'Mahon, Ensigns Coane, O'Brien, Primrose, Leckey, and Surgeon Owen, H, M, 3d Regt, Ensigns Smith, and Helney, H, M, 16th Regt, ; Ensign Smith, H, M. 83d Regiment ; 2d Lieutenant Basset and Lewis, H, M, 1st Ceylon Regiment ; 2d Lieutenant Warburton, H, M. 2d Ceylon Regiment ; Mr. Phi'ip Anstruther. Civil Service ; Mr, Edward Turnour, Rev, Mr, and Mrs, J, H, D, Saram,

The *Mary* passed the *Eclipse* in the channel, and Sir R- Brownrigg and suite landed either at Plymouth or Portsmouth on the 19th June.

[*Gov. Gaz, Nov. 13,*

English Extracts.

July 13th 1820.
PRICE OF STOCKS.

Bank Stock, 223	Long Ann. 18 1-16th
3 per Cent. Reduced, 69¼ ⅜ ½	5 per Cent. Scrip, 1⅞ pm,
3 per Cent. Consols, 68½ ⅝ ¾	Omnium for Money ⅛ ¼ pm.
3½ per Cent. 77½	India Bonds 21 pm.
4 per Cent. 87⅛	Exchequer Bills 21 45 pm.
5 per Cent. Navy, 102⅝ ½	Consols for Acc. 70⅛ 707 0¼

July 14th.

Chevalier Vassali and two servants arrived on Saturday evening as evidence for her Majesty.

Mr. Brougham and Mr. Denman, her Majesty's Attorney and Solicitor-General, obtained last night the allowance of the House of Commons to plead at the bar of the House of Lords in defence of their long-persecuted mistress without vacating their seats The same permission was also granted to Dr. Lushington, one of her Majesty's Counsel ; and to the King's Attorney and Solicitor-General. Mr. Brougham and Mr. Denman having made all their arrangements for the proceedings on the re-assembling of the Lords, have left town for their circuits. We have learned an anecdote of some interest, which indicates the painful duties imposed by Ministers, or attempted to be imposed by them, on their friends. The chief person in the administration informed a northern Lord of great weight and stake in the country, and who usually votes with Government, that his name was put down for the secret Committee ; no objection on the part of his Lordship to such nomination being apprehended. His Lordship, however, did object most decidedly ; and his name was in consequence withdrawn.

The opinion of the whole country, with respect to the mode of originating proceeding against the Queen of England by a secret Committee, begins now to be loudly declared. Indeed, we do not know that the people can in this instance follow better leaders than their own representatives ; and it is most remarkable that the House of Commons could not by any possible means be induced to adopt the proceeding by a secret Committee, though this is the course which has been so successfully pursued by the House of Lords. The feeling of the nation, therefore, and of the House of Commons, we rejoice to say, are in union respecting the propriety of a secret Committee in the present instance ; and that which has been deemed right in the Lords has been thought wrong and rejected in the Commons. Indeed, if secret Committees of both Houses had found matter of crimination in the Green Bag, we do not know what the poor Queen would have had to do, but fly the land, her case being prejudged by those with whom the decision upon it rested. Her situation is even now allowed to be unprecedented, and she is, in consequence, without the light reflected from antecedent occurrences of a similar nature to guide her. The Commons, however, will come to the consideration of the subject unfettered, as they, luckily, have no reports of secret committees before them. With respect to the Lords, also, there are some questions of great importance to be asked. Their Lordships have been most properly summoned for the 17th of August, when the proceedings re-commence ; absentees are to be punished, and no proxies allowed. But surely those noble lords who have already sat in the secret committee, and reported on the contents of the Green Bag, will, from delicacy, be allowed to withdraw ; their own feelings will induce them to abstain from speaking or voting on a question in which they are biassed by a previous declaration : for let it be considered, that such noble lords would really hereafter be acting as judges between their own opinion already promulgated and the validity of the matter by which that opinion was to be overthrown.

To the House, also, no great evil can happen from the want of precedents : if a bad one is now established, posterity only will suffer ; but much mischief may accrue to the Queen, and many difficulties must eventually arise, from the want of those hints and intelligences which are to be derived from similar cases ; and it is not her fault that a novel procedure has been instituted ; she appealed with all her might against these secret committees, the effect of which she and her counsel clearly foresaw would be to taint the proceedings which sprung out of them.

It is our painful duty to record the calamitous intelligence of the death of William Baring, of Lulworth Castle, Esq., and the Rev. John Bains Rector of Winfrith, and only son of Dr. Bains of Heffleton, near Wareham, in this county, having on the evening of Sunday last, walked to the sea shore at Arish Mill, near the Castle, they were induced by the calmness of the sea to row out in a small boat belonging to Mr. Baring, which unfortunately upsetting, they were both drowned. This melancholy event becomes still more afflictive from the circumstance of Mrs. Baring and the two Misses Bains accompanying them to the shore, and being eye-witnesses of the painful sight. While attempting to change places in the boat, it upset within a hundred yards of the shore. The spring tides setting very strong off this rocky coast probably prevented their being able to reach the shore. Mr. Baring was found in a short time, and every means used to restore animation, but it was too late. Mr. Bain's body has not yet been found. *Sherborne Journal.*

The above catastrophe has given a dreadful shock to two families of highly deserved respect. Mr. Baring was brother of Sir Thomas Baring, Bart. ; he was married to Miss Thompson, the sister of Mr. Andrew Thompson, of the firm of Thompson, Bonar, and Co., London.

DOCUMENTS RELATIVE TO THE PROPOSED MONARCHY IN SOUTH-AMERICA.

The secret Sitting of November 12, 1819.

The deputies having met in the hall of Sessions at the usual hour, the deputies charged with the commission of drawing up a project of the conditions under which the proposal made by the French Minister for Foreign Affairs, to establish a constitutional monarchy in the united provinces could be admitted, (which proposal had been examined at great length in the foregoing sittings and had resulted in its conditional admission), represented to the chamber that they were ready to give an account of their commission. The project, which they presented in writing, being then read thrice, some general observations were made on it, and the members proceeded to examine, separately, each of the nine conditions which it contained.

I. The first, which says that his Christian Majesty undertakes to procure the consent of the five Allied Powers of Europe, and even that of Spain was approved of, with the addition, *that the consent of England should be specially required.*

II. Having examined the second condition, which says, that having obtained the above-mentioned consent, it would likewise be the care of his Most Christian Majesty to facilitate a matrimonial union of the Duke of Lucca with a Princess of Brazil, that union having for its result the renunciation, on the part of his most faithful Majesty, of all his pretensions to the territories which Spain possessed after the last demarcation, and to the indemnities which he might perhaps demand for the expenses incurred in his enterprise against the inhabitants of the northern bank of the river Plate ; that condition was agreed to, with the amendment that, instead of the *Banda Septentrional* of the Rio Plata, the territory in question should be simply denominated the Banda Oriental. The third and fourth conditions were then examined and approved of, in the following terms, viz ; that

III. France should be obliged to lend to the Duke of Lucca all the assistance which would be necessary to establish a monarchy in these provinces, and to make it respectable. The limits of this monarchy must comprehend at least all the territory included in the old demarcation of the viceroyalty of the Rio de la Plata, and likewise the provinces of Monte-Video, with the whole of the Banda Oriental, Entre-Rios, Corrientes, and Paraguay.

IV. These provinces will acknowledge for their sovereign the Duke of Lucca, under the political constitution which they have sworn, with the exception of those articles which may not be conformable with a hereditary monarchical government, which shall be changed in a way consistent with the constitution.

The fifth, which says that, the principal powers of Europe having concurred in the coronation of the Duke of Lucca, the project would be carried into effect even though Spain should insist upon a reconquest of her former provinces, was likewise agreed to with one reserved vote.

VI Having examined the 6th condition, which says that in that case France will either take care that a sufficient force is sent before the Duke of Lucca, to carry into execution the enterprise, or will place this government in a situation to make head against Spain, by assisting him with troops, arms, and ships of war, and a loan of 3 or 4 millions of dollars, to be repaid as soon as the war is concluded, and the country is restored to peace, with the qualification, that instead of 3 or 4 millions it should be 3 or more millions of dollars.

They proceeded then to examine the 7th, 8th, and 9th conditions, which were approved of on the following terms :—

VII. That on no account this project should have effect, if there were reason to fear that England, viewing with uneasiness the elevation of the Duke of Lucca, should exert herself to resist it and frustrate it by force.

VIII. That the treaty between the French Minister for Foreign Affairs and our Envoy at Paris shall be ratified within the term to be fixed for it by his most Christian Majesty and the Supreme Director of this State, with the previous consent of the Senate according to the forms of the constitution.

IX. That for this purpose our Envoy should fix the time necessary for our procuring, as soon as possible, the account of a matter of such high importance, conducting it with all the circumspection, reserve, and precaution, which it delicate nature requires ; as well that the project may not be abortive, as to prevent those fatal consequences which (if it should prematurely transpire) would be occasioned by the malignant comments that the enemies of our country's happiness would give to it.

[Signed by the Presidents and Vice-Presidents, and Members.

Evening Mail, July 14.

Extract from the London Gazette

Major T. Lindsay, H. C. service, has been permitted to wear the Persian order of the Lion and Sun.—*June 3.*

Col. Sir Howard Douglas, Bart. has been appointed the public Examiner at the Company's Military Seminary at Addiscombe, vice Major gen. Mudge, deceased.

LONDON.
WEDNSDAY, JUNE 14.

ALARMING STATE OF FRANCE.

The French Revolution, after an uneasy and feverish slumber, seems about to awake again ; and what may be the consequences of that awaking we tremble to think. What stupendous events arise from contemptible causes ! M. De Caze has already cost the *interior* of France more disturbance and bloodshed than even Bonaparte himself. Napoleon was a master spirit, who could rule as well as excite, and he repressed by the force of his tyranny the indignation which it created ; but De Caze had just so much strength and talents as enabled him to make disturbance ;—like a cowardly boy, he set fire to a train of gunpowder with averted eyes, and ran away from the explosion. In spite of the objects which at this moment interest us at home, in spite of the disgust which De Caze's administration has given us for all French politics, the state of France has of late grown so tremendously volcanic, that The attention of England will soon be painfully forced to the danger ;—our own little family quarrels will be forgotten when we see our neighbour's house in flames, and threatening to involve ours in the conflagration. We know from the French Papers, and still more fully from private *sources*, that Paris exhibits now the features of August 1792, and that her streets resound with the cries of March 1815. The voice is the voice of Jacob, but the hands are the hands of Esau ; they carry the pikes of Santerre, but their cry is *Vive l' Empereur;* and the spirits of the *Bonapartist* Leaders of this sans culotte mob have risen to such a pitch, that they talk openly of *chassent*, hunting away the imbecile Bourbons and recalling the Jacobin Emperor. They "*can call spirits from the vasty deep ; but will they come being called ?*" Can their cries charm *Prometheus* from his rock ? Can they bring Bonaparte from St. Helena ? Yes ! they think, they say, they can!—They talk of arresting all the English In France, as hostages for the restoration of the Emperor. This may be only the talk of madmen ; but, in the present state of France, it may well be feared that these madmen are not unlikely to get the power into their hands ; and we therefore earnestly *advise our countrymen to return home without dely.* Perhaps the danger may not be so near, nor so great, as it appears; but after the lessons which our countrymen received in 1793 from Robespiere, and in 1802 from Bonaparte, those will deserve but little pity who shall be a third time caught in the same trap.

The immediate spring of all this commotion is the Election Law ; the remote cause is M. De Caze. That unworthy favourite found France at peace, contented with its King, and happy under his Government. The Chamber of Deputies, at once the friend of the Throne and the Charter, united the King and the people ; but unhappily this same Chamber would not truckle to the *favourite*, and De Caze had power enough over the mind of the weak Monarch to induce him to dissolve a Representation, whose fault was, that it was at once too independent of the Minister and too much attached to the Monarch. But the mere dissolution of the Chamber would have been insufficient to have secured the *favourite ;* the real sense of France was against the upstart and his measure : he therefore took the bold resolution of poisoning the very springs and sources of representation, by a *new Law of Election,* which threw the power into the hands of the old Jacobin party. All the friends of good order and the Charter opposed this horrible violence, and foretold its revolutionary effect. In vain—the *favourite* carried all before him. The Royalists were every where persecuted, prosecuted and punished ; the Revolutionists were every where employed encouraged, and inflamed. Madame, the orphan of the Temple, Monsieur, the King's brother, were insulted and almost driven from the Court ; while Davoust was created a Peer and a Duke, and General Vandamme, of butchering memory, and Regnault, Napoleon's toad-eater, were recalled from exile ; La Fayette, as vain and silly as he was thirty years ago, was re-elected to the new *National Convention !* the demagogue Manuel was forced upon the electors of La Vendee ; and Gregoire

(*Continued in the Supplement.*)

BOMBAY.—Printed for the *Proprietors*, by BHAWOO PANDOORANGJEE, & G. MARTINS, in APOLLO STREET.

SUPPLEMENT TO THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 29, 1820.

(Continued from the last Page,)

the *Regicide* was brought forward again to try whether the King had the nerves to stand the sight of his brother's blood: He stood it all, and the favourite stood also; but the blood of Louis's nephew, assassinated so near his person that his own turn might come next, did, it seems, touch at last the generous soul of the Monarch; and the *favourite*, after having turned out two sets of Colleagues—the one because they *would* alter the Law of Elections, and the other because they would *not*—was himself *tenderly* removed, with the title of a Duke, and the *rank* of Ambassador to England—we say the *rank*, because we cannot believe that the French Government will dare to insult the English Nation by the actual presence of M. De Caze.

The Law of Elections, thus made by De Caze for his own purposes, thus favourable to the revolutionary doctrines, and thus fertile in Jacobin Regicides & *Bonapartist* Deputies, was of course to be repealed, and the attempt to undo this Gorgian knot of De Caze's has brought the Monarchy to the brink of a precipice—over which, even while we write, it may have already fallen.

To hear all the cries which are uttered about the *Charter*, one could scarcely believe that the law, which is attempted to be repealed, was made about four years ago by De Caze, late a Clerk of old Madame Bonaparte's, and substituted instead of the law which was instituted at the restoration of the Monarchy with the Charter itself. De Caze and his *clique* were the innovators; and the object of the present Government is only to undo the mischief done by the others; but they will fail; the mischief is too strong, and they are too weak; and the Duke of Richelieu, and the second-hand Cabinet which he has formed, neither Royalist or Liberale, will speedily, we fear, be overthrown; and the Royal Family seems to us (we say it with a heavy heart) not unlikely to be forced to a new emigration, in which, we venture to predict, that the grateful De Caze will *not* follow them. We sincerely hope that our apprehensions may be groundless; the mob of Paris are not the people of France; but the people of France have been so often enslaved by the mob of Paris, that we tremble for the issue of the present contest. Our best hope is in Marshal Macdonald: if he is a man of honour, as we believe him to be, the Throne may be saved.

The Officers of the 29th Regiment who served in that Corps between the years 1801 and 1809, have presented throught Lieut.—Colonel Tucker, the present Commanding Officer of that Regiment, to Mr. Guthrie, their Surgeon, now Lecturer on Surgery in London, a piece of Plate, value 150 guineas, as a mark of their regard and esteem for his personal character and the high estimation they entertain of the professional ability displayed by him during that period in the Regiment.

One of the most magnificently chased Parisian bubl! chandeliers ever seen, in this or any other country, is now in the possession of Hancock and Co. in Cockspur-street; it carries 36 lights, and the grandeur of its proportions adds to its other matchless attractions.

A paragaph in the Reading Paper states in substance (but we hope erroneously), the following:—"The Lord Lieutenant of this County could not go to review the Yeomanry Cavalry. Sir F. Burdett dined at the Mess the over night; and Mr. C. Dundas, Colonel, and M. P. for the County, said, 'Sir Francis, you shall review us.' He Did, and there was a great assemblage of beauty and fashion. The corps marched by him, and afterwards formed a square; he entered it, and made them a very Appropriate Speech on their evolutions—the constitutional force of such soldiers, &c. and they gave him three cheers!" This statement surely cannot be correct. We have no doubt that we shall shortly be enabled to give a positive contradiction to it.

[*The Morning Post,—June* 14.

ENGLISH OPERA HOUSE.

We have been to see Mr. Mathews, and been introduced to his *Country Cousins, Aunt Agatha, Uncle Baffin &c.* The party (whose, object it was to see the *Sights of London)* was joined by some other friends of his, to wit. *Sir Humble Bubble, Dr. Prolix*, another gentleman (we do not remember his name, whose talent lies in being fatigued, and the opposite patronymic of *Monsieur de Tourville*. Our new acquaintances hastened to justify the character given of them. *Monsieur de Tourville* is a French gentleman on his travels who puts down trusting memorandums of every thing he hears, with a knowledge of language, edifyingly incompetent. He is at the same time very particularly in begging people to repeat their information, in order that may be correct. Thus the mention of the word *cannons* at St. Paul's startles him; but on finding the word repeated, he puts implicit faith in the "orthodox artillery" and sets it down in his tablets, that St. Paul's Church is well provided with *cannon*. His French English is also very entertaining. He is *charmed of you to see*. He takes up his *legs and arms* (quarters) at the Sabloniere. And of a picture or landscape he says, that it is a striking *blow of the eye (coup de oeil)*. The fatigued gentleman's faculty consists in being perpetually tired of *Dr. Prolix's* stories and in having one idea upon them; that they will "wear him to a thread paper." Whenver the Doctor commences one of his now old anecdotes, he makes his pathetic but vain appeal,—"Lord God Sir, why—there he goes again—consider, for God's sake Sir—you'll wear me to a thread-paper." The Doctor's narrative powers may be guessed accordingly. He is an effate old gentleman, with a small attenuated voice; and commences every anecdote with saying "When I was a young man," and declaring it excellent. He then goes elaborately through some old joke, and on finding it does not take, declares that "it created a good deal of laughter at the time." *Sir Humble Bubble* was the more amusing to us, because we think we have seen his likeness somewhere. He is a sort of good natured bully, or rather fop, who affects decision and strait-forwardness; and uniting a hurried manner with pomposity, rolls his shoulders and voice about, with a deep guttural indistinctness. He swallow his words half-done. There is a brisk young lawyer of the party, who perplexes the inexperience of his father *Baffin* with facetious translations of Latin inscriptions, and by calling out at every turn,—"Go it, if it kills you," *Baffin* is extremely meek & lacka daisical all his remaining strength in life seems concentrated in shaking hands with his cousins, and hoping to see his accomplished son Jerry *in the Bench*,—meaning *upon* it. *Aunt Agatha* is a bustling old housewife, who agitates her town kinsman with long letters from the country, full of impossible commissions. She requests him for instance to buy her something in Long acre; and *when he is there*, to attend to a job in Cornhill; *when he is there*, to get some long soap for her Clerkenwell; *when there* not to forget the thread in Cranbourn-ally. The commission for the thread is repeated twice in the course of the letter; and a postscript is added, saying "I will thank you to get me some thread" We are not sure of our correctness in these details; but such is the spirit of them; and they are very amusing. The second part of the entertainment consisting of a personation of six different characters, is, we think not so good as he ventriloquism of former seasons between the Frenchmen and the little boy. All what Mr. Mathews does in this way is very clever; but the nature of the scene is hardly well chosen. It is that of a tiresome gouty old man, with an old sister as tiresome, a watchman equally so, &c. It is dangerous to endeavour to make tiresomeness too amusing. In the Third Part Mr. Mathews rises again, especially in a scene in a Court of Justice; at which he is eminently happy. Nothing can be more true to the life, then the flouncing vehemence of the barrister, and his resumption at intervals of a genteel and faint manner, oppressed with heat, and giving itself up to its white-handkerchief. The imitation of pugilistic and racing enthusiasm is we have no doubt, as good; but we are no critics on that ground.—*Examiner*.

PARLIAMENTARY INTELLIGENCE

HOUSE OF LORDS, FRIDAY, JULY 14.

THE QUEEN.

The Earl of Shafterbury brought up the report of the committee appointed to search for precedents relative to the giving of lists of witnesses in cases of attainder, bills of pains and penalties, and impeachment.

The report stated, that the committee had examined the precedents, from the earliest period down to the latest date on the journals, of bills of attainder, bills of pains and penalties, and of impeachments, and they had found two cases only bearing at all on the subject under their consideration. Those were the cases of Sir John Bennet in 1621, and the Earl of Strafford in 1640, both being cases of impeachment. Of these two cases the committee thought it necessary to state the particulars. 1st. With regard to Sir John Bennet's case, the 5th resolution states, in answer to his request, that he might have liberty to examine the witnesses brought against him, and have a list of their names, it was resolved that he should have leave at the hearing to cross-examine the witnessas, and that the names should be delivered to him also at the hearing. 2dly. In the Earl of Strafford's case, it appeared that no answer was given to that part of his application which related to the names of the witnesses.

Lord Erskine rose in pursuance of the notice he had given when the subject of the proceedings against the Queen was last before the house. Though the question to which he was about to call the attention of their lordships, was one of great importance, he did not think it would be necessary for him to detain them by very detailed arguments in support of the proposition he had to make. When the subject was mentioned before, a noble friend of his had strongly contended that a list of witnesses should be given to the Queen, and it did not strike him that the noble earl opposite had then come to any determined opinion on that question. There appeared, as was properly pointed out by his noble friend, only two ways, in which their lordships could proceed—namely, either to go on with the bill, *de die in diem*, giving a list of witnesses to her Majesty; or, if a list of witnesses should not be given, to allow a longer time of preparation for the defence. When, however, he had an opportunity of examining the bill, he was convinced that it was imperative on their lordships to grant the list of witnesses; and he would show, from the very words in which it was framed that their lordships were placed under the absolute necessity of yielding to his motion. The bill, whatever name might be given to it, was a criminal charge; for, if it was not to be so considered, it was no charge at all. Now it could not be supposed that their lordships had so far departed from all principles as to draw up a criminal charge in such a manner that no defence could possibly be made to it; but this would be the case if his motion were not acceded to. The bill carried back the charge to a period so long ago as the year 1814. It stated that her Majesty's being than at Milan, engaged in her service, in a menial situation, a foreigner, who had before served in a similar capacity. It afterwards goes on to state, that her Majesty, unmindful of her exalted rank and duty, conducted herself towards the said foreigner, both in public and in private, in the various places and countries which she visited, with indecent and offensive familiarity and freedom, and carried on a licentious. disgraceful, adulterous intercourse, which "continued for a long period of time." Thus the crime here charged was not laid on any particular day, nor stated to have been committed in any particular place, but to have occurred during a period of six long years, and in foreign countries remotely distant, none of which are, however. specified in this bill. This vague manner of laying the charge rendered the claim for a list of the witnesses by whom it was to be supported the stronger. When this subject was last before the house his noble and learned friend on the woolsack had stated reasons against the proposition. No man could more respect than he did the opinion of his noble and learned friend, when that opinion was drawn from his own rich stores: but on that occasion his noble and learned friend certainly had not given him satisfaction, though he had said, perh[illegible] man could say on the subject, [illegible] With regard to his own opinion, [illegible] on that occasion, said that parliament should be regulated by the practice of the inferior courts: he had expressly stated, that they were not to be so fettered. Their lordships were, however, to be guided by the great examples their ancestors had set. He therefore thought it right to insist upon the guards with which it had been thought fit to surround persons accused of high treason, as applicable to this case. This guards were given, in cases of treason, to support the persons accused against the weight of power and influence with which they had to contend. He would, call on their lordships to consider whether the illustrious individual against whom this bill was directed did not stand in a situation which required that they should give to her the same privileges and advantages which were granted in cases of high treason. If any one in that house could show that the accusation would in any degree be deprived of the effect, which, for the sake of justice, ought to be given to it, he was ready to admit that what he demanded ought not to be granted. It was not favour he asked for; he wished to hold the scales of justice even between the parties, and to no other object was his motion directed. The statute of William III., which regulated prosecutions for high-treason, directed that a copy of the indictment should be given to the accused. The indictment contained the charge stated with all that precision which was the glory of the law of England. (Hear, hear.) The different overt acts were accurately stated. That statute also gave to the accused the names and description of all the jurors on his trial, and he was allowed a greater number of peremptory challenges than in any other case. This privilege was given that the accusad might have the power of rejecting, as his judges, persons to whom he might wish to object, though he had no particular cause to assign for such objection. In all the trials of treason in which he had been engaged the prisoner had exercised this right of peremptory challange. By the same law, a person indicted for high treason was also entitled to receive a list of all the witnesses to be cited against him. The use of having the list of witnesses was, that the accused might know every thing relating to them—might be able to estimate what weight their character gave to their testimony—and might be in possession of all those circumstances which might go to invalidate their evidence? If the list were granted to persons charged with high treason, that they might be in possession of those advantages as a protection against the influence of power, how much more ought it, for the same reason, to be granted on the present occasion? There were few indictments for high treason that had all the ministers of the crown as accusers, and none were the judges were like those before whom her Majesty was to be tried. Persons standing in the situation of being accused of high treason were tried by men taken from the mass of the people, like themselves, who had generally no knowledge of the court, who had no favour to expect, and no interest to serve, by giving a partial verdict. Yet this statute stood upon record to protect those individuals against the influence of the crown, and to secure to them all the advantages of a fair trial. He knew that this statute had been grumbled at; but he also knew that it had stood for a century. The people of this country were loyal, and disposed to respect authority; but they would not tolerate or allow a government to retrace its steps, and take away the safeguards of their rights. To overturn principles so long cherished, and so necessary to secnre the due administration of law, would be to overturn the throne, and cause public confusion. If, then, the law in England allowed these advantages to persons whom the law accuses how could it be made out that they did not apply to the case of the Queen? Their lordships house originated the act he had mentioned; their lordships, by not moving for their appeal, had declared that it ought to be executed, and therefore they themselves ought to be the first to maintain it. He had no bias against the accuser on the present occasion, or in favour of the accused; but he wished to see the law observed, and impartial justice administered. This motive was sufficient to overcome all his considerations of delicacy. He stood in a relation to the King which few of their lordships did. He had known him for many years, and had [illegible] the best part of the life in his friendship: but he repeated that he would allow no personal consideration to influence him on the present occasion. The Queen stood in that particular state with regard to their lordships, that she was entitled to every indulgence. If she did not come before them on a criminal charge—if the matter alleged against her did not form something like an indictment, he would ask, what was it? He had remarked to a noble friend who sat under him, an hour or two ago, how, much of his life he had spent in the practice of the law—what habits it had produced in him, and what pleasures he derived from the honours which it had conferred upon

him. If it had produced one effect in him more remarkable than another it had created in him an abhorrence, of all kinds of injustice, and a desire of seeing an impartial administration, which other men, bred up in different pursuits, did not so intensely feel. It was said in the bill, that that the conduct of the Queen was such as was inconsistent with that of a modest woman. Now the principle of justice and the character of the law required that particular acts should be mentioned to support the charge, and that the sentiments of those who brought it forward should be known, in order that its real import might be ascertained. When a case of the kind was brought before an ecclesiastical court, the place where and the act charged was committed were always specified nay, the witnesses must be from the diocese of the parties. How stood the case of adultery when it came before their lordships final adjudication? Their lordships required a verdict of damages against the adulterer in a court of law, and the sentence of a spiritual court together with the dispositions of the witnesses examined in both case. If their lordships were not satisfied with this evidence, they might examine the witnesses at the bar. The accussed party had opportunity of knowing the whole of this evidence—of having, consequently, lists of the witnesses—a d of rebutting their depositions. Such was the protection which law afforded to the accused party in cases similar to that in which the Queen now stood stood; and let their lordships consider in what a different situation the Queen was now placed by this bill. There were specific acts charged in it which she could be prepared to disprove, and she knew of no witnesses whose testimony she would be called upon to contradict. The charges in the bill, vague and indefinite, extended over six years—over 1814, 1815, 1816, 1817, 1818, 1819; and, unless she could produce witnesses to account for every day of this long period, she could not be prepared to assert her innocence. This inconvenience would be removed by giving her a list of the witnesses against her, and thus enabling her to know their character and learn what part of her conduct they might have observed. Delay would be necessary for her to prepare her defence after the evidence for the prosecution was heard, if she was not in the first place put in possession of the advantage which he now claimed for her; & let their lordships consider what would be the consequences of that delay on the public mind, from that uncontradicted testimony hanging over her The *ex-parte* evidence of the prosecution would go forth to the public, and produce the most unfavourable impressions against her. Disgusting stories and false statements might be believed, merely because, from the refusal of the list of the witnesses, she would have no means of exposing them. The feelings thus excited might reverberate upon their lordships, and produce a prejudicial effect on the administration of justice: for, with all their honours and dignities, their lordships were but men, and would find that their minds would be acted upon by *ex-parte* statements as well as those of other men. What were their lordships to do in the interval between the evidence for the charge and the defence? According to the practice of common law, when the court adjourned a cause in a certain stage of it, it either ordered the jurors to be locked up, or exacted a promise from them, that they would not converse with strangers on the subject, so cautious was it to guard their minds against wrong impressions. Were their lordships to be locked up, then, till her Majesty could prepare for her defence, or to be prevented from speaking on the evidence which they had heard? He made no charge against their lordships of being liable to undue influence; but he thought that the fewer opportunities allowed them of having their minds prejudiced, the better. Why were the laws that he had stated called the glory of England, if they were not fit to be observed by their lordships. (Hear, hear.) He did not think that their lordships could have any interest to refuse but they ought to be guided by the salutary presumption of law which, when there was a possibility of serving an interest, removed the [illegible] portunity. A noble [illegible] lord had said that the[illegible] lordships had a [illegible] honorable character to maintain, that of counsellors of the crown & peers of parliament. Ought they not therefore to be cautious that the one did not influence the other; He knew that the answer would be to this, that their lordships did not act as a court of justice, and were not, therefore, always to be guided by the maxims of common law.

> "Why has not man a microscopic eye?
> "For this plain reason—man is not a fly."

But, though they did not allow themselves to be guided always by the rules of common courts of law, they ought to avert every prejudice which might be excited against them by departing from them, On the present occasion it was easy to remove this prejudice; their lordships could do it by granting a list of the witnesses. If this indulgence were allowed, there could be no pretence for delay after the commencement of the trial: the witnesses for the prosecution might be examined and cross-examined, and the witnesses for the defence heard without interruption. Their lordships would thus assimilate their proceedings to those of a court of law; they would do impartial justice to both parties; they would relieve themselves from a great inconvenience, and place their conduct beyond the reach of suspicion. (Hear, hear.) If the Queen had been charged with having having committed adultery with different persons at different places, she might have had some facilities of rebutting the evidence brought against her; but being accused with a series of licentious conduct with her own chamberlain, who had access to her, from the nature of his office at all times and in all places who travelled with her into remote countries, and who, from his station, was always about her person, it was impossible for her to be provided with witnesses against an accusation so general. The places and times, therefore, of the acts of adulterous intercourse, ought to have been stated, or the names of the witnesses who supported them ought to be given. Let their lordships look at the consequences of a refusal, and they would see the importance of the demand. If, in consequence of wanting the assistance which she ought to enjoy, she should be found guilty of the conduct of which she was accused, a greater punishment would follow than that which the law in any case awarded; for what was death to the sufferings which in this case the illustrious accused would endure? Let her, then, have all the protection which this indulgence would afford, to combat the immense difficulties with which she would have to contend. This country stood famed above all others for the strict and impartial administration of justice in our courts of law. Let their lordships take care not to expose this well deserved reputation to hazard. Let them stand by the maxims of ancient times let them stand by the principles of the Revolution; let them stand by the statute of William, which had continued for upwards of a century; and let these considerations weigh with them to concur in the motion with which he would now conclude. The noble and learned lord concluded a speech, which was, in several parts but very indistinctly heard behind the bar, by moving a resolution, "That a list of the witnesses against her Majesty be given to her Majesty's Attorney-General, and that the granting of such list should not exclude the evidence of any of her Majesty's witnesses."

The Lord-Chancellor said, he was called upon to perform a duty which he would discharge to their lordships and to the constitution with all the fidelity in his power. He was unwilling to advert to what was past. With respect to any precedents, he never could bring himself to think that their lordships ought to appeal to those times when those accused could not defend themselves by law and fact. It was very true that the party here was of a high and illustrious character; but their lordships ought not to inquire who was the party; for the principles of justice applied alike to all subjects, whether high or low, In the administration of the law they were all equal; and the poor man ought to be protected as well as the high; for he could not forget that

> "The poor beetle, that we tread upon,
> "In corporal sufferance feels a pang as great
> "As when a giant dies."

No man living could deny that the giving of a list of witnesses to the accused conferred a great, and in many cases a fair, advantage in the examination of evidence. The testimony of witnesses might be crushed to pieces and entirely destroyed by a cross-examination proceeding upon a knowledge of their characters. This he did not deny; but, on the other hand, their lordships were to [illegible] consider, if, when partito be prevented, general mistolerated; they were to consider the granting of such a list in all cases would not render the administration of justice impossible. He was no grumbler at the statute of William, to use the phrase of his noble and learned friend. His noble and learned friend, he was sure, would not say that he was; but he would desire their lordships to read the comments of a great lawyer, and a great Whig too—he meant Mr. Justice Foster. The learned Judge had said, that it might be the source of great injustice; and he (the Lord Chancellor) would add, that, if the principle of that statute was just, their lordships ought to do a great deal more than they had done. It was his misfortune, in the execution of his duty, respect being had to that statute, to prosecute for high treason. He had heen abused for the mode in which, by the observance of that statute, he had been compelled to execute his duty. He looked at its terms, and he found that he was obliged to give a list of witnesses, many whom it would have been unnecesseary otherwise to have called; for he saw that if he had put an O, instead of an A, he could not have supported the procecution—nay, he was compelled to divine the nature of the defence; after the evidence for the crown was heard, the prisoner brought forward a defence founded on perjury, he could not call a single witness out of the list to contradict it. He did not grumble at this statute. (Here some dissent was expressed by lord Holland) the noble, and, if he would allow him to add, learned lord—for learned he certainly was in the law—had said that this looked something very like grumbling, (laugh). The noble and learned lord had never to endure any part of the trouble or to undergo the exertions that he had in the execution of this statutc, or he would have grumbled still more, (A laugh.) Although, undoubtedly, it was a most legitimate mode of reasoning to consider what the great principles of justice require, and how far the wisdom of ages adopted proceedings conformable to those principles, yet he would confidently ask whether the wisdom of any former age had ever suggested what was now proposed? He agreed that the more the practice of that house conformed to that of courts of justice, the better; but had it ever been thought on this account that parliament was to divest itself of its great functions—those functions intended for the decision of cases in which other courts were incompetent to do justice between the individual and the state? When the statute of treasons was passed, the legislature had not thought fit to apply it to parliamentary proceedings; in on act (he believed the 20th Geo. II.) the utmost extent to which it would go in the assimilation, was to do what, from the begining of the world, ought never to have been denied—the allowance of counsel to a person under impeachment. He would put this question to such as had been in the habit of hearing witnesses examined *viva voce*—what would become of the general administration of justice, if it were the practice that one side should furnish the other with a list of the witnesses? He would consent to be bound by the answer of any noble lord accustomed to witness the proceedings of our courts of common law. In fact, it could not be extended to all cases; and it had been universally felt, even in high treason, that the interests of justice required that it should not be done: it might be of advantage in particular instances, but it would be gained at the expense of the general benefit. It was painful to him in this especial matter to give a negative opinion; but how could the illustrious rank of the party accused bear an exception? As to the Milan commission, he would now say nothing upon it unless it were to remark, that his noble and learned friend would not contend that an *ex-parte* examination of this nature was not derogatory to the interests of the learned individuals concerned in it. Much had been said regarding to analogies of cases of divorce, but he should be glad to learn how it was possible that the supreme Ordinary, the acknowledged head of the church could be compelled to do penance in a white sheet for not obeying the mandate of the Bishop. The practice of parliament was clearly against the motion; and the question therefore was, whether, under all the circumstances, their lordships would sacrifice that principle by which they were governed in the general administration of justice, and especially of parliamentary justice, to the claim of a particular individual in a particular case. He was convinced that a great essential constitutional principle would be sacrificed if the petition of the Queen were complied with. For these reasons, though with regret, he should vote against the resolu[illegible]

[illegible] of Lansdown considered the The Marquis [illegible] tion important, not merely decision of this ques[illegible]urious personage implias it respected the ill[illegible] impression with cated in the proceeding. The [illegible] which he had entered the house had been most materially strengthened by one of the most convincing, calm, and dispassionate speechs he had ever heard within the walls of parliament. (Cheers.) He felt no ineonsiderable degree of satisfaction, that the motion now brought forward had been announced before any application had been made on the part of the Queen; and he hoped to be able to convince the house, that in justice to her Majesty, as well as in justice to the party represented by the noble lord opposite (to whom he did nof attribute any wish contrary to the administration of the purest justice), and in opp[illegible]ion to the feelings of no party whatever, unless it consisted of those who were desirous of seeing obstacles raised, and difficulties created, that would cast a slur and stigma on the proceedings of the house, that no resistance ought to be made to the resolution of his noble and learned friend. Much had been said regarding precedents and analogy; and a long account of them had been read this night at the table; but he prepared to contend that they conveyed no information on which, with satisfaction to themselves, their lordships could act. It had been truly said, that if this great case were not to be governed by precedent, it would well become the house to institute an inquiry into the whole of them, and collect all the information they contained on bills of this nature. No such suggestion, however, had been offered by those who originated this great charge, and they had most fitly abstained from such a proposition. The noble earl had manfully and rightly stated, that the house on this question was not about to follow, but to create a precedent; and in fact, to make a new law applicable to cases of this magnitude. He (the Marquis of Lansdown) admitted for he was bound to do so—both that there existed no precedent and that no precedent had been followed; & he would defy any personto point out a single case against any individal that had been deal with in the manner, and according to the forms, observed in this instance. There was no case, a bill of pains and penalties preceded by the inquiries of a secret committee, which had originated in that house; and he made this statement to show, that those who brought forward this meassure—those who acted as accusers, were compelled, from the first to abstain frm referring to all precedents and to rely on the particular circumstances of the case. Was it, not, then, rather too much for those who had induced the house to abandon all precedent, and to violate all analogy— who had prevailed upon it to put to sea on this perilous voyage of discovery without compass or landmark—now to contend in favour of that very course which they had themselves deserted? From the speech of the noble and learned lord, it would be supposed that the house was now engaged in something conformable to the general law of the land, with its settled maxims and rules, its rights and wrongs, guarded and fenced round by all those securities provided by the study and wisdom of our ancessors. The truth, however, was that parliament was now exercising its own unquestionable functions; but if from former precedents could be collected any fountain or stream of justice, working itself clear, and enriching itself in its course, becoming at every turn more settled and more effectual, he should be the first to call upon the house to look back to them, and to justify itself in the performance of that particular act of justice it was now called upon to discharge. It appeared, however, that such precedents as could be found were either totally unjustifiable, or justifiable only by the necessity of the case and he would ask whether the house could be bound by the scattered and discordant material discoverable in its journals? The way in which all great writers, all constitutional statesmen, had considered bills of pains and penalties was the very reverse of the view taken of them by the noble and learned lord on the woolsack. Hithero it had been always said, that they were particular acts justifiably only by extreme necessity. Blackstone one of the most learned, industrious, and in some respects philosophical writers upon the laws of England, had delivered a very different and deliberate opinion. The moment he mentioned "bills of pains and penalties" he added, "I speak not of those; they are *pro renata*; subject to no law and referable to no law" Among the numerous compilations and digests upon every head and in every department of law, which at present loaded the shelves of students, where could be found the lawyer who had been so absurd as to endeavour to reduce to one head, or to consistent practice, the various courses pursued as to bills of pains and penalties? Even in this age of bookmaking, more especially of law bookmaking, such a desperate attempt had never been undertaken. The reason was, that all these cases arose out of circumstances that could not be anticipated: [illegible] upon no precedent, and it they were founded [illegible] astronomer to would be just as rational for [illegible] decide the path of every comet visiting system, as for a lawyer to define the rules applicable to bills of pains and penalties. To this extent, then, their lordships must admit, that as bills of this kind were generally adopted in opposition to the known existing law, to ac-

omplish the ends of justice not to be attained in any other way, when they were driven to such a course, they would be bound to deal with the measure in the manner most calculated to vindicate the rights of all parties. It was because it was impossible for the accused party to meet any particular charge, or to examine any particular witness, with effect, that his noble and learned friend had introduced this motion, and had entreated the house to look at the particular circumstance of the case of her Majesty. All precedent being disregarded as inapplicable, the house was justified ,in the first place, in taking into its view what course would best contribute to the substantial ends of justice; secondly, it had to consider what would enable the house to reach those ends with the least unnecessary delay; and thirdly, what was the mode of attaining them with the greates degree of facility and convenience? As to the first of these questions, nothing had been stated which would lead noble lords to think that the cause of justice would be injured by complying with the wish of her Majesty to be furnished with a list of the witnesses. On the contrary, he was prepared, to show that the cause of justice would be promoted by avoiding that which was the greatest evil that could be encountered—an interruption in the proceeding, between the accusation and the defence. On this point he would appeal to the noble lord on the woolsack, and to every tribunal in the country, which had uniformly held, that it was of the utmost importance that the party under charge should not be prejudiced by the evidence of the prosecution going forth to the public before the means of contradicting it, as far as it was capable of contradicting, had been afforded. Let it be recollected, too that this might be turned both ways—against the accused and the accuser; because, though it was true the accused party might suffer from the uncontradicted proof of guilt, still, in an inflamed state of the public mind, it might recoil upon the accuser, if the adverse counsel had it in his power to state, that had the means been allowed, by granting a list of witnesses, he could have repelled every one of the assertions, and discredited every part of the testimony. It therefore became noble lords on the other side to beware how they incurred this not less imposing though very opposite danger, which was only to be avoided by bringing the accusation and the defence as near as possible to each other. The question then was, how his object could be attained without inconvenience? In cases of treason alone it was provided by the Act of King William, that a list of witnesses should compulsorily be communited; but the noble and learned lord must know that by sufferance (which of itself proved the convenience), upon every bill of indictment a list of the witnesses examined was regularly endorsed. The proposition of to-night did not call upon the accusers to tie their hands with respect to any subsequent evidence; and, upon the whole, he contended that there was nothing militating in the slightest degree against that solemn and sacred principle which he revérenced as much as any man, that is, the exercise of a sound discretion, (itself constituting one of the few merits and advantages of the proceeding now adopted,) the house might give to the accused party all the benefits derivable from the act of King William; but at the same time reserve to itself the power of calling new witnesses, where they were necessary, and not wantonly obtruded for the purpose of creating delay. It was clear that ministers must be in possession of the names of all the principal witnesses, and must have a knowledge of their character, from the length of time that had elapsed since the evidence was placed in their hands; and, though he would not consent to the introduction of any practical difficulty he was confident that none such could arise from the concession now required. On the contrary, without reference to precedents, because he (the Marquis of Lansdown) did not admit their validity, the noble and learned lord himself would allow, that a communication of the names of the witnesses, and of the specific points of charge, might avoid that much greater evil, of an interruption in the midst of a proceeding, by a delay which the house would feel bound to grant on the mere statement of its necessity. Perhaps that delay might be one, two, or three months. And he would ask any man, whether such a course would not be much more contrary to precedent, much more contrary to all the ordinary rules of justice, and attended with a much greater degree of inconvenience, than would result from complying with the request of her Majesty, when, for upwards of 12 months, the accusing party had been in possession of evidence which the accused party required only a month or six weeks to examine and overthrow? Not only would delay be avoided, but, as he had before stated and it well deserved to be weighed—the house would prevent the possibility of its being held out after the close of the examinations in support of the charges, and at a period when the public mind was in a state of the greatest inflammation and excitement, that the best means of exposing the foul and impure character of the evidence already adduced had been denied to her Majesty. In this interval the whole subject would be canvassed and discussed, and the utmost inquiry and injustice would probably be done to one party, or to both Upon these grounds he supported the proposition of his noble and learned friend, not as a matter of indulgence, but of absolute justice.

The Earl of LIVERPOOL said, there were few questions on which he could be more anxious to deliver his sentiments than on that now before the house, because he knew little of himself, and of his own feelings and disposition in a matter of this character and magnitude, if he could allow himself for a moment to doubt on which side the balance preponderated- if, in the appeal of her Majesty, or in the speech of the noble and learned lord (Erskine) any well founded claim for substantial justice had been made out, he hoped he should have been among the first to give it his consent. He was however, ready to discuss the question on the grounds taken by the noble marquis. He agreed that bills of pains and penalties were contrary to the regular course of law; and that the house ought not to be guided in such cases by any precedents, excepting a far as they were supported by the principles of substantial justice. On a former occasion, he had made this admission to the fullest extent that could be required; he had allowed that no precedents were to be found; but supposing they were all the other way, supposing they universally supported the grant of a list of witnesses, he put it to the house, whether whatever it might think of the inconvenience of the practice, it would have been easy for it to have rejected this application? On this account he said; that though precedents ought not to govern this case, they formed an ingredient matter of consideration; and if any light could be derived from them, he was anxious that it should be brought into the discussion. The noble lord had directed a great part of his observations, and no doubt very properly to the analogy between the present case and an impeachment for high treason, and had alluded particularly to the act of King William, which provided that a list of the witnesses by whom the charge was to be supported should be delivered to the party accused. On that question he wished to make a few observations at present; and he would candidly state, that though this statute was, in his opinion, liable to great objections and though he doubted whether the advantage was equal to the inconvenience resulting from it still he had no desire to disturb it. It was a law which had long existed, and under it justice had hitherto been done to all parties. When the question arose; whether an indulgence should be granted to the crown or to the accused, he would admit that the balance should incline in favour of the latter; but, without looking nicely at this law, it appeared to him questionable whether it should remain on the statute-book. The principle on which it was founded had always been a matter of doubt, even among Whigs and the greatest constitutional lawyers of the country. The 7th of Ann, ch. 22. had been introduced as an act of justice to the accused, and it would naturally be supposed that all persons accused after the passing of this act should benefit from it, and in consequence of the provison, it remained for seven years a dead letter This statue of Ann, which was made for the purpose of explaining and amending of Williams, had been for the first time acted on in the case of Lord George Gordon. On this act his noble and learned friend (Lord Eldon) had alluded already to the authority of the greatest constitutional lawyer that the country, or perhaps any other, had ever possessed; and he thought it important to call their lordships' attention to the opinion which the same great lawyer (Judge Foster) had expressed on this very statute. He said, that "furnishing the prisoner with the names professions, and places of both of the witnesses and jury, so long before the trial, may serve many bad purposes, which are too obvious to be mentioned. One good purpose, and but one, it may serve. It gives to the prisoner an opportunity of informing himself of the character of of the witnesses and jury. But this single advantage will weigh very little in the scale of justice or sound policy against the many bad ends which may be answered by it. However, if it weighs any thing in the scale of justice, the crown is entitled to the same opportunity of sifting the character of the prisoner's witnesses." By this law, which entitled the accused to a list of the witnesses for the crown, while the crown could not obtain a list of those for the accused, a great advantage was given to the latter; and therefore his noble and learned friend had truly said, that whatever perjury the defendant might bring forward in his exculpation, it was impossible for the crown to prove the falsehood of his witnesses. He had therefore, no difficulty whatever in stating, as an abstract principle (without wishing to disturb the existing law as to high treason), that more injustice than real good was likely to arise from the indulgence in question, and for that opinion he had already quoted the greatest authority. It might give the accused the means of preparing a false defence, and it also gave him the power of acting by intimidation. (Hear, hear.) Thus, instead of forwarding, it waylaid justice; and might prevent witnesses from coming forward to prove the charges alleged against the accused. If their lordships were to consider that the hand of power was raised against the accused, they should also guard against the possibility of public clamour operating prejudicially against the accuser. (Hear, hear.) If their lordships looked to the code of any foreign country, even in those where the laws had been new-modelled for the purposes of justice, and compared that code with our own, they would see which was the more favourable to the party accused. He believed that the body of law under which this country had hitherto prospered was that which was the best fitted for every end of justice. With regard to the arguments which had been founded on the practice of the placing a list of witnesses on the back of an indictment when it went before a grand jury, he begged their lordships to remember, that in some cases only a small portion of the witnesses were named in these indictments, and therefore the cases were not analogous. He now came to apply himself to those principles and precedents which had relation to this particular case; and he was prepared to maintaint that the very mode in which the noble lord had put the question respecting a list of witnesses was suffiocient to give it a decided negative. If a list was to be delivered at all, it must be a full list (hear), for if not full and complete, it might deceive the party accused (hear), instead of being an advantage. That a full list could not be granted in this case was so evident, that no noble lord had attempted to support such a proposition. The present course of proceeding had been objected to on the ground that an impeachment in the House of Commons would have been more proper. But, even had that course been adopted, would not either party have been warranted to call new witnesses, when the bill had come before their lordships? Not only would it have been competent to call new witnesses, but even new charges might have been brought against her Majesty. (Hear.) The objection, therefore, on the ground that a proceeding by impeachment would have given the accused the advantage of knowing what witnesses were to be produced at their lordships' bar, was not well founded. Their lordships were not trying an issue between two parties with their mouths, closed; they had a right to call before them and examine any witnesses whom they pleased. They were not limited to such evidence as the accuser and the party accused might think proper to bring before them; for he recollected, that in a most important question which came before them a few years ago, the most material testimony given at the bar had not been brought forward by the counsel, but had been called for by their lordships. (Hear.) He admitted that there were many crimes which could only be reached by impeachment; but still he would maintain that there was a power of probing testimony in that house which no other tribunal posessed; and, if there was any case more proper than another for their lordships' cognizance, it was such a one as the present. But it had been urged that a great delay might be prevented by giving a list of the witnesses. He contended, however, that though a list of witnesses were granted, and that even a full list, still circumstances might occur which would give her Majesty's counsel a claim to further delay. But if witnesses were to be examined on the trial whose names were not in the list, these might also be called for; and thus the house would be in the same situation as if no list had been given; or rather they would have two difficulties to contend with instead of one. He repeated that their lordships would obviate no inconvenience by agreeing to the present proposal. It was not proposed to give a complete list; and by an incomplete one the accused party might be entrapped and insnared. He therefore hoped their lordships would act consistently with the uniform practice of parliament, and not consent to give any list of witnesses. He had shown that, in acting thus, there would be no injustice done to the accused, and that opinion was supported by the great legal authority which he had noted. He had stated his reasons for thinking that this indulgence would operate not fairly, but most unfairly; and he would leave it to their lordships to judge which of the two was likely to have the greater effect in thwarting the course of justice—the power of the crown, or popular clamour.)Hear(. Let the accusation be fairly set forth, and then let the character of the witnesses be sifted; and let the illustrious person accused have every fair, and even every liberal, opportunity of defence. (Hear).

Lord Holland said, the noble lord (Liverpool) had stated his wish that the house should adhere to the uniform practice of parliament in withholding a list of the witnesses, and yet, when he opened his objections to the motion, he had distinctly admitted the argument and the principle of his noble friend, that this was not a case in which the house was to be bound by precedents. Precedent, the noble lord had said in the commencement of his speech, might be an ingredient, but it was not the leading principle by which their Lordships were to be guided on this occasion; yet throughout the whole of his speech he had argued that the same rules and precedents were applicable here as in ordinary cases. The noble lord had lauded, in eloquent language, the administration of justice in this country, and had represented it as commanding the admiration of every foreigner. He (Lord Holland) admited the justness of these remarks; but why had the noble lord introduced an eulogium on the British law at the moment when he was departing from it? (Hear.) Let not their lordships "lay the flattering unction to their souls" that this proceeding was to be dignified with the name of British law (hear); it was not law but an exception to the law. The noble lord had stated the reason which rendered an adherence to rules and precedents desirable; he had said, and justly, that the house were not to look at the hardship of a particular case but were to be regulated by general principles; they were even to incur the odium of not doing justice in a particular case, in order to avoid the greater evil of doing injustice in all other cases. But surely the exception could not be the rule as well as the law! How was it possible for them to do justice to this illustrious individual, or to any accused party--"Your situation is so extraordinary, that the common and ordinary course of law cannot reach you, and we are obliged to deviate from the great fundamental principles of justice in all free and civilized countries? "Their lordships might indeed hold that language to an individual, if the case were one to which ordinary rules were not applicable; but were they to answer an application from the same individual, in the same case, by saying, "We are tied down by rules—we know the proceeding is a great hardship on you, but we must consider other cases—we must remember that, while we are deviating from all precedent, we are establishing a precedent." He implored their lordships to pause and reflect on what they were doing. Were they not confounding the duties of jury and judges—of petty jury and grand-jury? Were they not acting in the threefold character of prosecutors, judges, and jury? And yet they were to say they were bound by rule! He remembered a saying of some great and wise man—he believed Lord Bacon—at all events, it was more natural to ascribe any thing wise and clever to that eminent writer than to any other; the saying was this—"The forms and rules of law are like the rind and bark of a tree, which, though no part of the substance of the tree protect it from the inclemency of the weather;" and this remark he thouht might be well applied to the general rules and principles of parliament. (Hear.) He should now proceed to make a few observations on the act relating to high treason, on which so much had already been said. As to the history of that act, he must say, though his predilections were not in favour of Tories, that, whatever other political sins had been ascribed to those individuals, the country—he had almost said the world—was indebted to them for that act. It had originated in the recommendation of a committee of that House of Commons by whom the Bill of Rights had been passed; but, when first brought up, it had not been acceded to by the House of Lords; and the chief cause of its rejection was the introduction of that clause which enacted that the trial of a peer for high treason should take place, not before a commission appointed by the House of Peers, but before every individual in the house. With respect to the provisions of this act, it was said by the noble lord, that proceedings before parliament were excepted from their operation? but the noble lord had not adverted to the principle of that exception. A person accused of treason, and prosecuted by the crown, was supposed to contend against the strong arm of power, and therefore the law fenced him round with the safe-guards provided by this act. But in proceeding before parliament, which constituted the exception, the law withheld the armour with which it defended the person accused in cases of crown prosecutions, on the principle that the prosecutor was not clothed with the same power. He would not ask leave to say one word as to the calling of fresh witnesses to speak to new facts which might arise in the course of the trial. The noble lord had said, it would be much better not to give a list of witnesses at all than to give an incomplete one. He was of a very different opinion, had thought as they were sitting there on a most anomalous proceeding in criminal equisty they ought to give the illustrious party accused every privilege. The noble lord had likewise said, that it was in the case of treason alone that a list of witnesses was given to the accused. This was true to the letter; but he would ask whether in fact or reality, it was in treason alone that persons knew of the witnesses to be brought against them, and the nature of the accusation which those witnesses were to support? Would he say that there was one case in a hundred—nay, would he say that there was one in ten thousand—in which the person arraigned came to the bar with so little knowledge (he would not say *de jure*, but *de facto*) of the witnesses and the charges against them, as the illustrious personage now accused would come before their lordships? He was willing to rest the success of the motion upon the answer to that question. He did not believe, that when, in other cases, a copy of the bill of indictment was presented to the person under accusation, it was absolutely requisite to give him at the same time a list of the witnesses; but he would put it to any noble lord, whether, when an individual was brought before a magistrate if he did not confront him with his accusers, or at least show him the information upon which proceedings were instituted against him. The noble lord might draw an ingenious argument from the practice of the courts below, and say that the magistrate was not compelled to have recourse to either of these measures; but even though that were the case, the witnesses and the charges were generally well known to the accused before he was put upon his trial; therefore, in practice, the analogy which had been drawn was in favor of the motion of his noble friend. The noble lord then became the champion of the privileges of parliament, and said he would never submit to parliament being bound to any rules except its own. He, for one, did not know what those rules were, and he did not like to submit to rules whose nature he did not understand. There had then been a considerable argument upon the extraordinary functions of parliament. Now he must ask what the extraordinary function was which they had to exercise? It was the function of applying to a particular case a power which the other courts of justice did not possess—he meant their discretion; and he trusted that that discretion would be exercised in such a way as to obtain justice. And this was what the noble lord himself exhorted the house to do. He said that they were not to look to the specific charges before them so much as to the justice of the whole case; and he then went on to prove that the mode of proceeding he had recommended would not produce a greater interruption than would otherwise occur, which interruption was stated to be the principal evil at present. But here he would observe to the noble lord, that he must either argue upon precedents entirely, or else he must throw them completely overboard. He must not at one moment say that they were acting upon precedent, and, at another, that there was no precedent to direct them. He (Lord Holland) must also remind the noble lord that many of his arguments did not apply to this case. His arguments proceeded upon the supposition that this measure was an impeachment, which the noble lord knew as well as himself it was not. The illustrious personage now accused had therefore a right to say to the noble lord, "If you proceed against me by impeachment, follow the precedents which have been established in impeachments. If you proceed against me by common law, give me justice according to the common law. But if you proceed against me in an arbitrary and as yet unheard-of manner, which partakes neither of the nature of an impeachment nor of the process of the common law, give me the justice which belongs to the case. You have taken a great discretion upon yourselves; exercise that discretion as you ought." The noble lord had said that he had not taken into his consideration any of the precedents which occurred before the revolution of 1688. If he had not done this, (Lord Holland) should like to know why they shoud take into their consideration those flagitious acts which had been passed to serve the tyrannical purposes of the day. He, for one, would not go into that register of crime and bloodshed. He was content to take his precedents from those which had occurred, it indeed any had occurred since that period. He wished, however, that the noble lord had pointed out the cause to which he wished the house to adhere. He wished indeed that he would select any two cases since the year 1688, in which in, bills of pains and penalties, one had been guided by the other. The noble lord, he was well aware, was too generous an opponent to quote the cases of Plunket and the Bishop of Rochester as different casts; they were in reality the same; and if the noble lord did not deny that position, his (Lord Holland's argument was unanswerable. He thought that for many reasons this motion ought to be granted—first, it ought to be granted if it was not likely to defeat the purposes of justice; next, because the proceeding was in itself of a most singular and unprecedented nature, being a proceeding in which parliament were called upon to receive evidence both in a legislative and a judicial character; thirdly, because the third branch of the legislature would, after their lordships and the other house of Parliament had decided on this matter, be called upon to pronounce as a judge as much as their lordships; but from the peculiar nature of the situation of that branch, there was not much chance of the usual assent being refused to this bill. The noble lord had likewise said that, in a case of impeachment, the House of Commons would not be precluded from making new charges, and producing new witnesses in support of them, during the course

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of the trial; but then, however severe the powers, were with which the House of Commons was invested in cases of impeachment—properly invested, he would allow, for the security of freedom, though greater than those possessed by a grand jury—the party impenched had the advantage of the *ex-parte* evidence taken against him being taken before a public, and not a secret tribunal: in short, he knew the general nature of the evidence, and the witnesses to be produced in support of it. He had been told indeed, and he could not dispute the position, that her Majesty, when her case came before the House of Commons, would have that advantage. But on that very account he thought that their lordships were bound to look to their own characters. They ought particularly to mark what that circumstance called upon them to do: they ought to consider what was due to themselves, to their characters, to the verdict which they were called upon to give, and to the approbation which that verdict was to meet from posterity. In the House of Commons her Majesty would have the opportunity of cross-examining every witness—a privilege which had been described as of inestimable advantage by a noble and learned lord, the ornament of the English bar, who had formerly exercised it so ably. What, then, would follow? That the case on which the House of Commons would have to decide, would not be the same with that on which their lordships would decide; it would be infinitely more favourable to her Majesty. He therefore implored their lordships, as they regarded their interests and their character, to give the accused as good an opportunity for making a satisfactory defence before them as she would possess when she came before the House of Commons. That opportunity she could not have if their lordships did not accede to the present motion. Much greater advantage was gained from the cross examination of a witness than from rebutting his testimony by the evidence of others. On this account, and because he thought that the reason of the thing and the application of her Majesty demanded it; he should vote for the present motion. Before he concluded he had one remark to make regarding bills of pains and penalties. He would not say that they ought in no case to be introduced; but this he was prepared to say, that, if they were to be considered as necessary, the obscurity of their nature formed an additional item in the long catalogue of objections which he must see overruled before he, for one, could consent to them. In the anomalous proceeding against the Earl of Middlessex, in whose impeachment the Duke of Buckingham, after his return from Spain, took so active a part, James I. had observed to that favourite with much more point, but not with much more delicacy than he generally used—"Steady, you are preparing a rod for your own breech." This afterwards actually was the case. He therefore wished to impress upon their lordships, that, when they deviated from precedents and strict law, the first deviation was not in general the last. Public men ought particularly to recollect that, Bills of *pains and penalties* were convenient methods of *destroying a public adversary*; and so far procuring a delay between the time of the accusation and of the defence, had hitherto been defended upon the necessity of despatch, though oftener, he would allow, because the accused party had left the kingdom. Indeed he did not know that there was any better way of showing how little they had been guided by principle in this peculiar case, than by reminding them that this proceeding, which was now instituted for delay, had often been instituted for reasons diametrically opposite. The present was an anomalous exercise of their power, and therefore they ought to be guided by the special circumstances of the case, and not by precedents of former bills of pains and penalties, which were totally inapplicable to it.

Lord Ellenborough allowed that this was a novel mode of proceeding, but could not allow that their lordships had not certain laws by which they had been governed in cases of bills of pains and penalties occurring since the Revolution Greater priuileges and greater delay in the intermediate stages of the proceeding had been allowed in one bill than another. He was willing to grant the greatest liberty which had ever been previously allowed on any former occasion to her Majesty; but she asked more, and that he, for one would not grant. He would not grant to her that privilege which was only granted in cases of high treason, and which was not given by the common law of the land, but by a peculiar act of parliament which he did not conceive to be the wisest part of our legislation—the granting of a list of the witnesses of the prosecution. He thought that the proceeding against her Majesty had been conducted in as favourable and as lenient a manner as the nature of those proceedings and the spirit of the constitution allowed. Their lordships were not to consider what was favourable to the crown or what was favourable to the Queen. All that they had to consider was, what was justice and what was truth; and in order to come to a right conclusion on that subject, he should negative the motion of the noble and learned lord. Indeed, if it were granted, he wished to know what advantage it would produce to her Majesty? She demanded the commencemens of the proceedings within 12 hours; how then could she gain any knowledge within that time of the character of the witnesses contained in the the list; Could she even do it before the 17th of Aug. He thought not, and believed that the motion was made more for the sake of popular effect than for any other reason. But suppose the list were given, was it posible so to describe the persons, living as they did in various parts of Europe, as to prclude the possibility of the accused party saying that the witnesses were not to be found from thesr description? Considering the efforts, that had beeu made of late to agitate the public feelings on this question, was it not of the utmost importance to have the witnesses brought to the bar, unawed by the fear of public indignation? Let the witnesses for the prosecution once give their testimony, and then let her Majesty, if she demanded it, have the most ample time to inquire into their characters.

Lord Holland could not understand what the noble lord meant by talking, as he had done, about popular effect and popular clamour. (Hear, hear.) "If," continued Lord Holland, "the noble Lord alludes either to me or to my noble and learned friend who has brought forward the motion, I fling back the imputation with scorn (Loud cheering); and will tell him,, that it is a most unparliamentary proceeding); to attribute improper motives to any noble lord. Loud cheering.) if, however, he allodes to the illustrious individual whose case is now before the house, I tell him that is do not Invy the feelings nor admire the charity of that individual who can impute motives which he cannot know and which it is impossible for him to prove, to a party labouring under such heavy charges as the illustrious personage to whom he alludes," (immense cheering.)

Lord Ellenborough explained. "From the respect which the noble Lord knows I feel both for him and for his noble and learned friend, he must have known that I could not intend to impute to either of them any design of exciting popular clamour. Neither had I any intention to impute any such motive to her Majesty."

The Marquis of Bute said, that he differed from a noble lord who had just spoken, regarding the inutility of granting a list of the witnesses to her Majesty, because she could not inquire into their characters within 24 hours. He thought that as some of them were stated to have been persons in the employment of her Majesty, and indeed must have been so as they were to speak of her private habits, the knowledge of their names, if it was only 24 hours befor they were examined, would be of some importance to her in her defence, and upon her cross-examination of them. He maintained that, as the bill now befor their lordships went to degrade her from the rank and dignity of Queen of Scotland, and as she was entitled by the laws of that kingdom to a list of the witnesses to be exhibited against her, it was unjust to refuse them her when she was to submit to a trial before the peers of that nation as well as before the peers of the other parts of the united kingdom. He likewise reminded their lordships, that the bill now before them might not be the only bill introduced into parliament against a lady. Supposing her to be found guilty of the charges produced against her, might not a bill of exclusion be introduced to prevent her succeeding at any future time to the British throne, to which it would be recollected that she would, in case of the death of certain individuals, have a legal title in her own right? The noble marquis, after several other observations, which our limits prevent us from reporting, concluded by giving his assent to the motion then before their lordships.

Lord Belhaven thought, that as her Majesty was only asking that to which she was entiled by the laws of one part of the island, he was strongly inclined to grant her petition, He was surprised at hearing noble lords, who owed so much to the people, talking with great scorn and indignation of popular clamour and popular feeling, He recollected that at the time,

"When Europe bowed beneath the yoke,
"And Austria bent, and Prussia broke,"

very different language was employed regarding these displays of popular feeling, He should support the motion,

The Earl of Carnarvon condemned in very strong terms the preamble of the bill to degrade her Majesty, which he described as insinuating, rather than averring, crimes against her, It accused her of having consorted with person of low brith and extraction; but he would put it to their lordships whether, during the last 20 years, every possible measure had not been adopted to prevent her from having access to that company with which she ought, and no doubt desired, to have mingled, She was also accused of an adulterous intercouse; he wished to know whether by that expression it was meant that she was guilty of adultery. The expression was as vague as the expression of "treasonable practices;" and every body knew that a person found guilty of them could not be executed for high treason, Ministers ought, therefore, either to withdraw their present charges and bring in a new bill, or, if they proceeded with the present, to give it a new preamble, and to state specifically the charges which they intended to urge against her, The Queen ought to know what she had to defend herself against before she entered upon her defence, and their lordships ought to know it before they entered into the impending trial. For these reasons he should vote for the motion of his noble friend.

The Earl of Lauderdale said that there was no precedent which could guide any of their lordships on this occasion. The analogy which might be derived from other cases did not apply to the mode of proceeding now proposed. He should limit what he had to say to the grounds on which his noble friend had proposed this motion; and here he would ask, whether his noble friend had called upon them to give such a list of witnesses as was mentioned in the act of William? He had done no such thing, but had reserved to the House and to the accusers the power of bringing forward new witnesses. What justice would this do either to the accused or the accusing party? Of what advantage would it be to give in a list of witnesses to to the accused party, if other witnesses might afterwards be added to them? Did it not allow the accuser the power of giving in a false list, and of sending the accused to look after those who were either nonentities or had nothing to do in the cause, whilst he was keeping those whom he actually intended to call as witnesses secure in the back ground? On the other hand, did it not give to the accused party the opportunity of tampering with or intimidating the accuser's witnesses? He did not hesitate to say, that the national character had been disgraced by the treatment which some of the witnesses had already received; and he had little doubt that, if the names of the other witnesses were known, they would be equally maltreated. After some other observations, he concluded by opposing the motion.

Lord Erskine shortly replied, and, among other observations, which we are sorry that we have not limits to report, remarked that it was not popular clamour, but popular feeling, which was at present excited. If justice were done to her Majesty, that feeling having no longer matter to subsist on, would immediately cease.

The question was then put, when there appeared for Lord Erskine's motion,

Contents, 28—Not Contents, 78—Majority, 50.

No proxies voted this evening.

The house then adjourned at HALF PAST TEN.

PRICES CURRENT.

		Rs. Q. R.
ACALCARA,	per md.	22 0 00
ALKALI,	per Surat Candy 22 md.	20 0 00
ALMONDS,	per Surat md. of 44 seers	5 0 00
ANCHORS,	per cwt.	25 0 00
ARRACK, Columbo,	per Gallon	1 1 00
In Town,		
BEER, Hodgson's, None	,, per hhd.	150 0 00
BEETLENUT. white Malay,	per S. Cd. of 24 mds.	40 0 00
Malabar White,	Bombay Candy.	45 0 00
Red,		55 0 00
BENJAMIN, 1 sort,	per Surat md. of 40 seers or 37½ lb.	22 0 00
Ditto Europe market, none	Ditto,	45 0 00
BOTTLES,	per dozen	2 1 00
BRIMSTONE,	per Surat Candy. of 22 mds.	80 0 00
Stick, Europe	Ditto Ditto	100 0 00
CAMPHOR, China,	per Surat md. of 42 seers	30 0 00
CANVAS, Europe, No. 1 to 4,	per bolt.	
" 5 to 8,	,, ,,	28 0 00
CANVAS, Bengal, best		12 0 00
Ditto Twine,		
CARDAMUMS, Malabar Europe. M.	per Surat mad. of 42 seers	65 0 00
CASSIA, China,	per pound	00 2 25
Sumatra,		none
Buds,		
Malabar,		
CLOVES, Eastern,	per Surat md. of 42 seers	65 0 00
Bourbon,	none	62 0 00
COCHINEAL. good,	per pound.	15 0 00
COFFEE, Mocha none,	per Surat md.	20 0 00
Bourbon,		none
Java,		none
Rajapore,		16 0 00
COIR, Amendiva, Garbled,		70 0 00
Laccadavie,	Cd. of 21 Md.	58 0 00
Ceylon,		32 0 00
Mahim,		35 0 00
COPPER, Sheathing	per Cwt.	68 0 00
Plate,	,, ,,	67 0 00
Bolts,	,, ,,	65 0 00
Japan,	,, ,,	65 0 00
Persian,	per Surat maund	21 2 00
COPRAH,	Bombay candy 22 mds.	45 0 00
COPPERAS, Mocha,	per Surat maund	2 1 00
Brazil,	,, ,,	2 0 00
CORDAGE,	,, per cwt.	30 0 00
Patent,	,, ,,	34 0 00
COTTON. Ahmood,	per Surat Cd. of 21 Maunds or 7 Cwt.	00 0 00
Ditto Toomil,		00 0 00
Bownaghur,		
Ditto Toomil,		000 0 00
Limree Wudwan,	none	000 0 00
Ditto Toomil,		000 0 00
Kutch,		000 0 00
Ditto Toomil,		000 0 00
Mangrole & Pore	none	000 0 00
Rajapore,		160 0 00
CUREAT,	per Surat maund	6 0 00
CUMMIN, Seed, Bengal,	per Surat maund	7 0 00
DAMMER, Malacca Raw,	per S. Cy. of 22 mds.	25 0 00
Ditto boiled		32 0 00
ELEPHANT'S TEETH,		
1st sort,	Europe Market Surat maund	60 0 00
2d ditto,	China ,,	50 0 00
3d ditto,	,,	42 0 00
GALL NUTS, E. M.	per Surat maund	25 0 00
GHEE, Carauchy,	per Bombay maund	7 2 00
GINGER. Bengal,	per Surat Cy. of 22 mds. or 821 lbs.	40 0 00
GRAM, Surat	per Cy. of 8 Parah	21 2 00
Bownagur, & Goga.	" "	22 0 00
GUM, Animi, garbled,	per Surat maund	12 0 00
Arabic,	per Surat Candy	115 0 00
Gambage,	lb.	1 0 00
Galbanum,		
Olibanum,	Surat Candy	90 0 00
Myrrh,	per Surat maund	15 0 00
GUNPOWDER,	,, per lb.	2 0 00
GUNNEE, Patts,	per 100	12 2 00
Ditto Bags,		11 2 00
Ditto Twine,		
HEMP, Koncan,	per Bombay Candy	60 0 00
Ghanty,	per Ditto	55 0 00
Northern,	per Surat Candy	50 0 00
HINGRO, Europe Market,	per Surat Md. of 44 seers	13 0 00
HING,		60 0 00
INDIGO Bengal, Europe Market,	per S. md.	90 0 00
IRON, Swedish Square,	per Surat candy	64 0 00
Ditto Flat,	,, ,,	64 0 00
English Square,	,, ,,	48 0 00
Ditto Flat,	,, ,,	45 0 00
Ditto Bolt,	,, ,,	45 0 00
Nails 2 a 3 Inch,	,, per cwt	15 0 00
4 a 10,	,, ,,	
Hoops,	,, per cwt.	11 0 00
Kentledge,	,, per cwt.	2 2 00
LEAD, Pig ditto,	Rs. ,, per cwt.	11 0 00
Sheet	,, ,,	10 0 00
Red,	,, ,,	11 0 00
White	,, ,,	15 0 00
Chinn	,, ,,	13 0 00
LINSEED OIL, in Jar	none per	0 0 00
MACE, good,	per pound	3 0 00
MUHJEET	Surat md.	
Mocha,	,, ,,	7 0 00
Bussorah,	,, ,,	6 0 00
NAILS, Copper,	per cwt.	64 0 00
Ditto Brass,	Ditto	45 0 00
NUTMEGS,	per lb.	2 2 00
OIL, Coconnut, 1 sort	per Bombay md.	4 0 00
Ditto Jengely,	Ditto ditto	5 0 00
PADDY,	per Moora 25 to	35 0 00
PAINTS, best white mixed, none	,,per B. md.	0 0 00
Black	,, ,, ,,	7 0 00
Green	,, ,, ,,	30 0 00
Yellow	,, ,, ,,	6 0 00
Red	,, ,, ,,	6 0 00
Blue,	,, ,,	16 0 00
PEPPER, Malabar,	per Bombay candy	140 0 00
Bhatcole,		145 0 00
Eastern,	none ,,	140 0 00
PEEPUR,	per S. maund	6 3 00
Mool,	per ditto	6 3 00
PITCH,	,, per barrel	15 0 00
PROVISIONS Irish, New	per Fierce	90 0 00
Bengal		80 0 00
PUTCHOCK,	Surat maund	18 2 00
QUICKSILVER,	Rs. per Surat maund	36 0 00
RICE, Bengal 1 sort	per Bag	6 2 00
Ditto unboiled do.	do. do.	6 1 00
Ditto Moongy,	do. do.	5 2 00
Ditto Cargo,		5 0 00
SAFFRON, Free of Oil,	per pound	35 0 00
Mocha,		30 0 00
SAGO,	per Surat maund	2 0 00
SALAMMONIAC,	Surat maund	25 0 00
SALT,	per rash	150 0 00
Rock,	per Surat maund	1 0 00
SALT PETRE,	per Bag	18 0 00
SANDAL WOOD, 1 sort	per Bombay candy	160 0 00
SHELL, M. Pearl	Cwt.	13 0 00
SILK, Nankeen,	per pucka seer	16 0 00
Ditto, Canton, 1 sort	15 seers to a B'bay md.	15 0 00
Ditto do. 2	do. do.	14 0 00
Ditto do. 3	do. do.	13 0 00
Bengal, Bannock 1 sort		13 0 00
SPIRITS, Brandy	per gallon	3 0 00
Hollands	per ditto	2 2 00
In Cases,	none	
Bengal Rum, in bond,	per Gallon	1 1 00
STEEL, in Tubs,	,, per cwt.	11 2 00
Bundle,	,, ,,	12 0 00
STICK, Lac, Bengal.	per Surat maund.	6 0 00
SUGAR, Bengal real 1 sort,	per Bag	27 0 00
Ditto, 2 do.	do. do.	26 0 00
Ditto, 3 do.	do. do.	23 0 00
Ditto Batavia in Cannister,	per md. 41½ seers	none
Ditto China in Chest,	per Surat md. of 41 seers	5 3 00
Ditto 2 sort,		5 2 50
Ditto 3 sort,		5 0 00
Candy Chinchu,	per Surat md. of 43½ seers	9 0 00
do. Canton,	do. do.	8 0 00
do. 2 do.	do. do.	7 2 00
Ditto 3 sort,		7 0 00
TAR, Stockholm	per ,, Barrel	30 0 00
TERRA Japonica,	per Bom. Cy.	40 0 00
Ghautee,	,, ,,	80 0 00
Pegue,	,, Surat Candy	none.
TIN PLATES.	,, per ,, box	22 0 00
in large slab,	per S. md. 40 seers	13 0 00
TINCALL,	Surat maund.	10 0 00
Borax,	Surat maund.	13 0 00
TURPENTINE,	,, per , barrel	
Spirits,	none per ,, gallon	0 0 00
TURMERIC, Bengal, none	per Surat Candy	32 0 00
TUTENAGUE,	per Surat maund	11 0 00
VERDIGREASE,	per Surat maund	28 0 00
VERMILLION, China,	per paper	1 1 00
VITRIOL, Blue,	per Surat maund	16 0 00
WAX, Bees,	per Bombay maund	16 0 00
WINE, Claret, English,	per ,, dozen	40 0 00
Port,	,, ,,	18 0 00
Madeira, 1 sort,	,, per ,, pipe	800 0 00
WHEAT, Jumboosier,	per Cd. of 8 Parah	25 0 00
Ditto Red,		25 0 00
Hansia, White,		27 0 00
Rajapoor,		24 0 00
Bengal	per Bag 4	0 00
Spanish Dollars,	per 100	223 0 00
German Crowns,	per 100	213 0 00
Venetians,	per 100	501 0 00
Gubbas,	per 100	491 0 00
Freight to London,	£ 5	
to China,		very little.
to Bengal,		

Of Canvass, Cordage, Tar, and some other articles the Retail prices are inserted, as Whole sales of these commodities occur but seldom.

BOMBAY.

AUGUST 1ST

English Invoices.

Ale and Beer, Hodgson's	100 *adv.*
Books, well selected,	15 *dis.*
Boots and Shoes,	25 *adv.*
Carpetting,	10 ,,
Chintzes, for Furniture,	20 ,,
Confectionary, Hoffman's,	20 ,,
Cordage and Cables,	10 ,,
Cutlery, fine, Savigny's,	25 ,,
Earthern-Ware,	10 ,,
Glass-Ware,	P. C.
Gloves,	30 *adv.*
Grocery,	25 ,,
Gun Powder,	*no demand*
Hams and Cheese,	100 *adv.*
Hats,	15 ,,
Hard-Ware,	15 ,,
Hosiery, silk,	P. C.
——— Cotton,	30 *adv.*
Hosiery, Fleecy,	25 ,,
Ironmongery,	25 ,,
Jewellery,	25 *dis.*
Linens and Muslins,	15 *adv.*
Maps and Charts, Arrowsmith's, and Horsburgh's,	20 ,,
Mathematical Instruments,	10 ,,
Marine stores,	10 ,,
Millinery,	20 ,,
Music, new,	20 ,,
Oilman's Stores:—	25 ,,
Perfumery from Smyth and Nephew,	20 ,,
Plate and Plated Ware,	10 ,,
Saddlery, Gibson	20 ,,
Shot Patent,	*no demand*
Snuffs,	20 *adv.*
Stationary,	10 ,,
Tin-plates	P. C. ,,
Toys,	P. C. ,,
Watches,	P. C. ,,